

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Suez Talks

THE new British plan to solve the long-standing Suez Canal dispute has gone a long way towards overcoming Egyptian objections to the original proposals. Yet Egypt has failed to show the same spirit of conciliation and goodwill. Not only has she not proposed any compromise plan of her own but she has raised what can only be regarded as trifling objections to two small points in the new plan. Britain has virtually removed from the dispute the vexed question of whether uniform technicians should maintain the base by proposing that the technicians should be supplied by civilian firms. This was an important concession, not so much by the British Government, but by the Army for undoubtedly the maintenance of a military base is the work of specialists and one with which the various technical services of the Army are thoroughly conversant. The Army could be justifiably resentful at having to allow civilians to undertake its work yet this concession was made in the hope that the dispute could be brought one step nearer settlement. What remaining objections are there to the new plan? The first question is the time likely to be taken to evacuate the 80,000 troops from the garrison. Britain considers it will take two years. Egypt thinks it can be done in 18 months. There is, too, the question of the duration of a new agreement to replace the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian agreement. Britain wants a 10-year pact, whereas Egypt believes it should last only seven years. It is sincerely to be hoped that these two disagreements can be settled after further negotiations for the Egyptian objections to these two questions can only be regarded as petty and trying to British patience.

A THIRD point however is likely to be much more difficult to solve. Britain wants to reactivate the base in the event of a threat to Turkey, Persia or any Arab state. Egypt objects to the inclusion of Persia in this proposal. Wisely Britain has not raised the present Arab-Israeli tension as an obstacle to settlement, but there is no doubt that if this situation deteriorated any further the question of evacuation would have to be reconsidered. Persia, however, is another problem altogether. This springs largely from the fact that, as yet, there has been no final settlement of the Persian oil dispute. The economy of Persia is precariously balanced at the moment and even an early settlement (such as is forecast in cables from Tehran today) is not likely to restore prosperity to the country for many years. Persia therefore remains in a vulnerable and—with her 750-mile common frontier with Russia—exposed position for Communist exploitation and infiltration. It is important that Egypt should understand the danger in Persia for this offers a threat to her own security. It is to be deplored that another dangerous obstacle to an eventual agreement should emerge from the ranks of the Conservative Party itself. It is unfortunate that the Rebels cannot see that there is no alternative to evacuation of the Canal Zone, that the indefinite maintenance of British troops on foreign soil is impossible. It is to be hoped that the Churchill Government will do its utmost to ensure that the Rebels' threat does not endanger the chances of a final agreement not only for the sake of Anglo-Egyptian relations, but because a Suez agreement would remove a major cause of tension in the Middle East.

Zero Minus Two At Geneva: Tension Eases, More Optimism

NEW HOPES OF CEASE-FIRE

11th Hour Concessions Expected By Both Sides

Geneva, July 19.
The French Premier M. Pierre Mendes-France today began the last 48-hour lap of his race for peace in Indo-China amid rising hopes of success. The French Premier, who will resign next Thursday if he fails in his bid, was understood to be confident of victory given the sincerity of Communist intentions. The greater optimism in conference circles flowed more from a general atmosphere of conciliation by both East and West rather than from any solid achievement in narrowing the gap between them during the week-end talks. A Franco-Press report from Geneva said tension eased and statements attending the conference were visibly relieved when the restricted session did not produce any of the disturbing results that they had feared would take place.

Anxiety persevered in the morning before the session began and at that time there seemed to be an attitude of mutual suspicion among the delegations. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. M. Molotov, was reported to have said that a solution to the Indo-China question would be reached if the conference continued along the same path. On the other hand, Mr. Tran Van Du, the chief Vietnamese delegate, was reserved about the progress of the conference.

STILL UNSOLVED
The major and related problems of where the cease-fire lines shall cross Vietnam and the date of elections to reunite the country were today still unsolved. They are likely to remain the chief disagreements until the last moment. Western diplomats said. France is still seeking a truce line near the 16th parallel while the Communists demand a line near the 18th parallel. The Communists still want elections to be held within a year of a cease-fire, while France wants to delay them for at least 18 months to get conditions "back to normal."

Police Stand Guard In Trieste

Big Demonstrations By Reds, Fascists

Trieste, July 18.
Communist and extreme Rightist neo-Fascist crowds demonstrated on opposite sides of Trieste today against the partitioning of the territory of Trieste between Yugoslavia and Italy. Hundreds of Allied-trained civil police stood poised around each demonstration, ready to crush any disturbance and to prevent the two mobs clashing. But there were no incidents. The neo-Fascists massed in the Rossetti Theatre and roared their approval when the Italian Deputy, Giglio Almirante, charged the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with "murder." He accused all the Western nations involved in trying to settle the nine-year-old problem with "lack of justice in the Trieste dispute." He said Mr. Eden and the British Military Governor of Trieste, Maj-General Sir John Winton, were guilty of "murder" because in last November's vote in Trieste the Civil Police killed six Italian demonstrators. The police are under General Winton's direction. The Communists oppose partitioning because it would "internationalise" the territory, while the neo-Fascists maintain such a move would "delay eventual return of the whole territory to Italy."—United Press.

Western sources said Communist restraint at yesterday's secret session of the nine-nation conference did much to encourage the more hopeful atmosphere. Western diplomats had expected and said there were reasons to believe that Mr. Molotov insisted on calling the meeting so that he and his Chinese colleague, Mr. Chou En-lai, could make a joint attack against Western plans for a Southeast Asia military pact. **MOLOTOV SPOKE**
In fact the only Communist contribution was a brief introductory and hopeful statement by Mr. Molotov from the chair. The statement by the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, cleared up apparently to the satisfaction of both East and West the attitude of the United States to a commitment guaranteeing any Indo-China settlement reached here.

Mr. Bedell Smith said America would never use threats or force to disturb an armistice agreement and would regard with grave concern any violation of a truce. The fact that the Communists did not challenge Mr. Bedell Smith's promise to make a unilateral declaration about a ceasefire was taken by many Western diplomats as implying that they would accept the Western proposal for individual declarations by the nine nations rather than joint guarantees.

PROGRESS MADE
Though the truce line and election date still await settlement, reports persisted today that in the secret East-West talks between Ministers and their officials, progress had been made in narrowing differences on several smaller but important questions. Communist sources said the problem of the composition of an international commission to supervise an armistice might be settled by having India, Poland and Canada as the members. It had earlier been reported the French had suggested such membership. But Western spokesmen declined to confirm or deny the reports.

Another problem on which some narrowing of differences was reported was that of the timing of the regrouping of the opposing forces within the areas to be controlled by the respective sides in Vietnam. The Communists, it is understood, had sought a period of six months to complete the operation while the French had asked for a little more than a year.

THREE AGREEMENTS
Conference attendees said today that a peace settlement reached here would comprise three separate armistice agreements for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and a general "final act" taking note of all the subsidiary decisions and guaranteeing declarations. No formal session of the ten-nation conference was planned for today, but officials of the United Nations Secretariat were understood to have been warned to prepare the main conference room in the Palace of Nations for a final plenary session tomorrow. Today the nine foreign Ministers faced another crowded day of secret East-West consultations while their advisers and experts sought to complete their work on the most sensitive details.

Sun's Eclipse Causes Eye-Trouble

London, July 18.
About 150 people, mainly women and children, are suffering from eye trouble as the result of watching the recent eclipse of the sun. Opticians estimate that most of the troubles will clear up within a year. In some cases, the retina of the eye has been burned by the sun and permanent disability may follow. One hundred of those affected came from Scotland where the eclipse was almost total.—France-Press.

Suez Decision Expected 'In A Week'

Either 'Yes' Or 'No'

Cairo, July 18.
The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, said tonight that a final decision would be reached in the Suez Canal Zone negotiations "within a week." Major Salem refused to make a specific statement on the progress of resumed discussions with British negotiators over the future of the Suez Canal. Britain submitted new proposals to settle the drawn-out dispute earlier this month.

Although it is too early to make any specific statement on the Anglo-Egyptian talks, it is quite possible to expect results in the very near future—within a week," he told reporters. "We've been waiting 72 years for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute and we can wait a few more days." Egypt was still waiting for Britain's comment on its counter-proposals for a canal zone settlement.

NOT FIXED
The meeting between the negotiators had not been fixed late tonight. He said the decision "should be something final—either yes or no." Major Salem said Egypt was looking for "co-operation" and not foreign handouts in building up her resources. "We would not even consider foreign aid which would affect our national policies," he declared. "Unconditional free aid is welcome." Major Salem said he planned to visit Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Libya after the Liberation Day celebrations on July 23.—United Press and Reuter. (See Today's Comment)

1,500 French Troops Leave For Tunisia

Paris, July 18.
Fifteen hundred French soldiers left Marseilles for Tunis today to strengthen the anti-terrorist security garrison in Tunisia. The men, a "tactical group" of the 14th Infantry Division, will join French, Algerian and Moroccan troops serving in the area. They sailed as M. Christian Fouchet, head of the newly created Ministry for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs, met the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, in Geneva to report on progress of a reform programme for France's North African protectorates. The plan, expected to be announced in a few days, is likely to be a kind of "tactical group" of the 14th Infantry Division, will join French, Algerian and Moroccan troops serving in the area. They sailed as M. Christian Fouchet, head of the newly created Ministry for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs, met the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, in Geneva to report on progress of a reform programme for France's North African protectorates. The plan, expected to be announced in a few days, is likely to be a kind of "tactical group" of the 14th Infantry Division, will join French, Algerian and Moroccan troops serving in the area.

PERSIAN OIL TALKS END

Agreement In Principle Reported By Persia

Teheran, July 18.
The Persian Finance Minister, Dr. Ali Amini, tonight announced that agreement in principle had been reached between Persia and the Consortium of eight companies formed to market Persian oil. The eight companies in the Consortium are: Anglo-Iranian, Royal Dutch Shell, the Compagnie Francaise Des Petroles, Socony-Vacuum, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, the Gulf Oil Company and the Texas Oil Company.

A separate agreement on the compensation issue between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company remained to be finally agreed but Dr. Amini estimated this would take two days. "The negotiations stage is now ended and the agreement must now be drafted by 12 international law and financial experts," Dr. Amini said. "This would take no more than five days, working day and night." Dr. Amini said Persian oil production in the first year of the agreement would be 18,000,000 tons, in the second year 20,000,000 tons and in the third year 22,000,000 tons.

40-YEAR PACT
On the compensation talks, Dr. Amini said compensation would be "very little, much less than expected, probably less than £30,000,000." The period of the agreement between Persia and the Consortium will be 40 years with an option on renewal after the first 30 years, Dr. Amini said. Persia will get over 22 per cent of oil. The eight oil companies agreed last April in London to set up the Consortium to find a way of again marketing Persian oil. The oil was previously produced by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which was nationalised with the Abadan refinery by Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh's Government in 1950.

The Consortium sent a three-man negotiating mission to Teheran on April 11 to start talks. In May, after the deadlock in the talks, the mission returned to London for fresh instructions from the Consortium in an attempt to satisfy Persia's claim for managerial control of the industry. Another outstanding question was the amount of oil to be put in the international market.

At that time, the figure of 10,000,000 tons a year was mentioned. The mission arrived back in Teheran on June 20. Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., special adviser to the United States State Department, has been in Teheran during the talks.

NO COMMENT
The Consortium representatives tonight again withheld all comment on the negotiations. Dr. Amini said Persia would initially invest \$100,000,000 in the Abadan refinery to reactivate the oil industry after its three-year closure.

In London, Anglo-Iranian officials would not comment on the reported agreement.—Reuter and United Press.

Big Vietminh Attack Smashed

Hanoi, July 18.
French tanks and Vietnamese National troops today smashed an attack by 800 Vietminh troops on the outskirts of Hanoi, fortress city 30 miles south of Hanoi on the Red River. Eye-witnesses said at least 100 Vietminh bodies were found after the battle. And officers estimated the total Vietminh dead to be 200. The Vietminh, who had spotted Vietnamese troops moving into new positions on a river dyke west of the city, launched a violent attack from both sides early today. They seemed unaware that strong French tank forces had moved in to support the Vietnamese. Fire from tanks mowed them down as they charged in packed ranks and Vietnamese tommy-guns killed those who reached their barbed wire defences.—Reuter.

French reports of Nationalist violence reached here today. Manichio Sauvour, an Italian blacksmith, was killed by a volley of pistol shots in the Arab quarter of Sousse, North-east Tunisia, and a young girl wounded.

Last night, saboteurs blew up the "Chin's House" railway line and the "Chin's House" line. The "Chin's House" line was a railway line connecting the French and Moroccan troops serving in the area.

Journalist Ambushed By Mau Mau

Nairobi, July 18.
Mr. Ronald Kelly, a young British journalist, was shot in the shoulder last night in an ambush by a terrorist gang in the Kilimanjaro area, 11 miles north of Nairobi. He was driving three miles from a coffee plantation where he lives when terrorists shot him out both of the car's headlights. Then the car stalled. Mr. Kelly was wounded as he raced for cover in the coffee bushes. He stayed there for 15 minutes, listening to the gangsters searching for him, then dashed back to his car and drove a mile to the nearest farm. Mr. Kelly, a reporter from the East African Standard, came to Kenya a year ago. His condition is not serious.—Reuter.

Girl's Body Found In A Drawer

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 18.
The body of a pretty, scantily-clad girl was found in a dressing table drawer of a hotel room today. She was identified as Dorothy Poore, 19, of Clinton, Indiana. Roy Storms, the County Coroner who performed an autopsy, said there were no marks of violence and no direct evidence of death from unnatural causes. The body was discovered by a maid when an odour began emanating from the room. The Clappool is one of Indianapolis's biggest and best hotels.

The police said the body was folded at the hips and it must have taken considerable strength to wedge it into the drawer. Police had to dismantle the dressing table to get it out. Storms estimated that the girl had been dead at least 38 hours. He said that while there was no obvious cause of death "you don't stuff yourself into a dresser drawer."—United Press.

Message In Bottle Starts Search

Long Beach, California, July 18.
An air and sea search was launched today off the southern California coast after a distress message in a bottle had been found asking for help for seven survivors of a sinking boat.

Coast Guard Headquarters here said it was not known whether the message was genuine, but it was decided to start a search.—Reuter.



\$500,000 Bid For HK Gas Company

From Our Own Correspondent
London, July 19.
Far East interests have made a \$500,000 bid for the Hongkong and China Gas Co. Ltd., according to the Daily Express City Editor, Frederick Ellis. Ellis said in today's Express: "Chairman, Mr Robert Heriot Glen tells of an offer of 42/6 per share in cash. This compares with the market price of 32/6." "He does not say who has made the bid but I hear it is a group of Hongkong financiers—and financiers are not always the real buyers." "Chairman Glen says the directors 'propose to recommend' to shareholders to take it." "But they should be in no greater hurry, for that 42/6 is barely what the accounts show the shares to be worth." And plant and property may well be worth more than the \$400,000 they stand at in the books. "The firm is on the up and up—last year's sales were a record and it is building new plant to boost them further."

'When You're In Love, You Do Silly Things'

New York, July 19.
An attractive divorcee today changed a business man with stealing her mink, stole, wrist watch, pearls and divorce papers after an 18-month courtship in which he broke her arm in a fight over a frankfurter and later fractured her foot. Mrs. Joyce Bannan, mother of two children, filed grand larceny charges against Leonard Bernstein, 28. "Why do you bother with a man like that, a man who broke your arm and foot and who mistreats you?" asked the magistrate, Hyman Korn. "When you're in love," she replied, "you do silly things."—United Press.

McCCarthy Is Acting Like Hitler

Washington, July 18.
Republican Senator Ralph Flanders, declared today the career of Senator Joseph McCarthy found its parallel "though to a weaker degree" in the rise of Hitler. "Hitler exploited the issue of Communism and on it he rose to power," said Senator Flanders. The Vermont Senator released the text of a speech he is to make to the Senate on Tuesday in offering a resolution to censure Senator McCarthy. He did this so that other Senators and the public would have time to study it, he said. Senator Flanders, speaking of how "Hitler exploited the issue of Communism," said "When it became convenient he allied himself with it. Ultimately he went far afield from Communism. He set his nation against the Jews and brought them to unimaginable crises."

IN WEAKER DEGREE
"He destroyed the free labour unions. He set up his private police force and a spy system. He worked towards and ultimately achieved for himself the sole authority in government, in business and in society in general."

"Curiously enough his financial support came from wealthy businessmen, some of whom lived to regret the contributions they had made—while others did not live at all. Even of some measure of his political strength must be admitted as the result of the tactics of the 'Hitler' Senator."

Senator Flanders said he was not offering a resolution to censure Senator McCarthy. He did this so that other Senators and the public would have time to study it, he said.

Senator Flanders, speaking of how "Hitler exploited the issue of Communism," said "When it became convenient he allied himself with it. Ultimately he went far afield from Communism. He set his nation against the Jews and brought them to unimaginable crises."

IN WEAKER DEGREE
"He destroyed the free labour unions. He set up his private police force and a spy system. He worked towards and ultimately achieved for himself the sole authority in government, in business and in society in general."

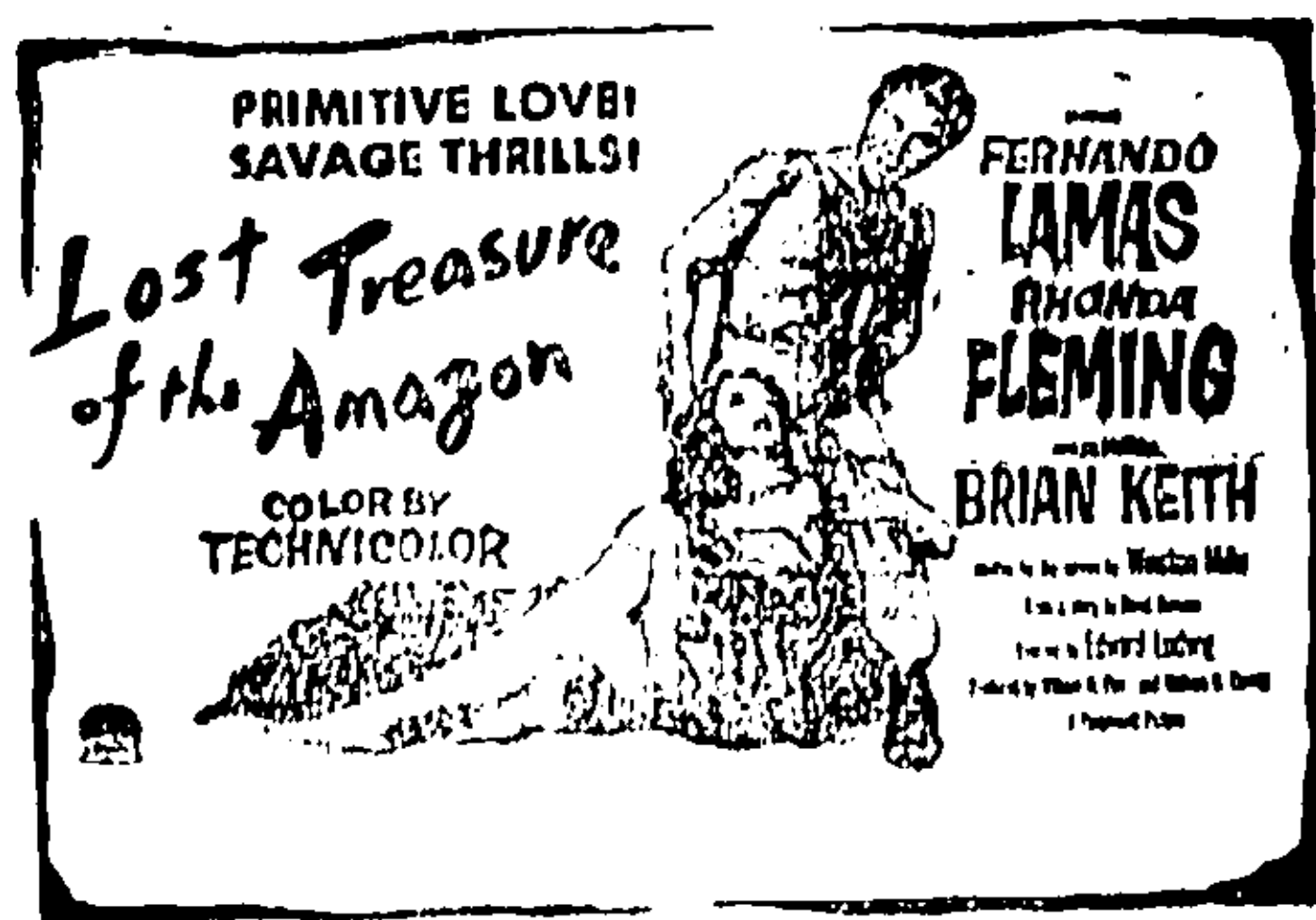
"Curiously enough his financial support came from wealthy businessmen, some of whom lived to regret the contributions they had made—while others did not live at all. Even of some measure of his political strength must be admitted as the result of the tactics of the 'Hitler' Senator."

Senator Flanders said he was not offering a resolution to censure Senator McCarthy. He did this so that other Senators and the public would have time to study it, he said.

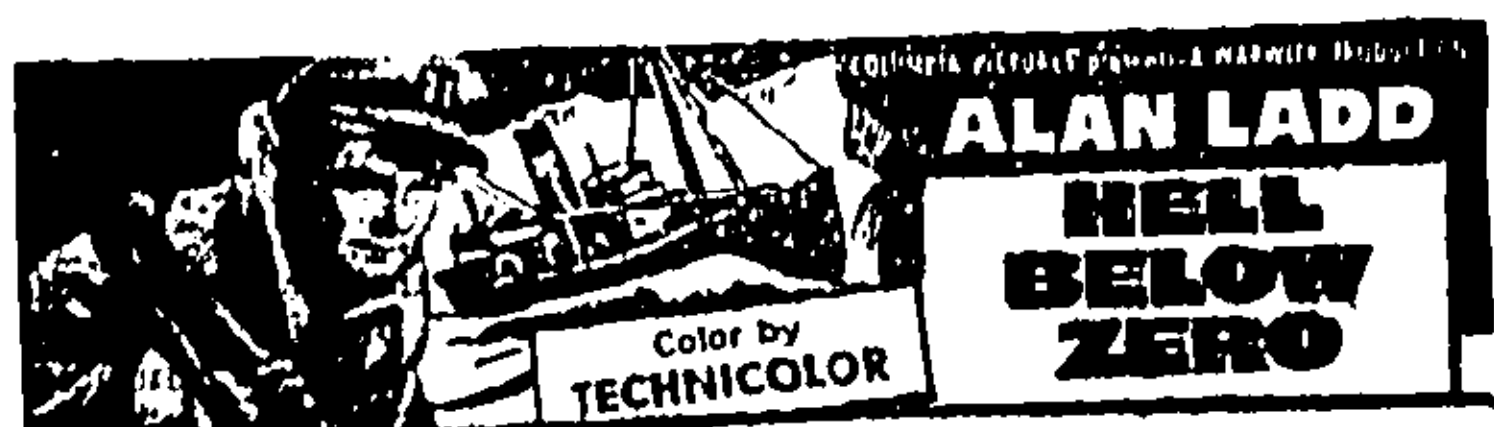
KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 and 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M. 3 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15 P.M. ONLY

TO-DAY



OPENING THURSDAY



Gala Premiere at KING'S & PRINCESS WEDNESDAY 9.30 P.M. BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

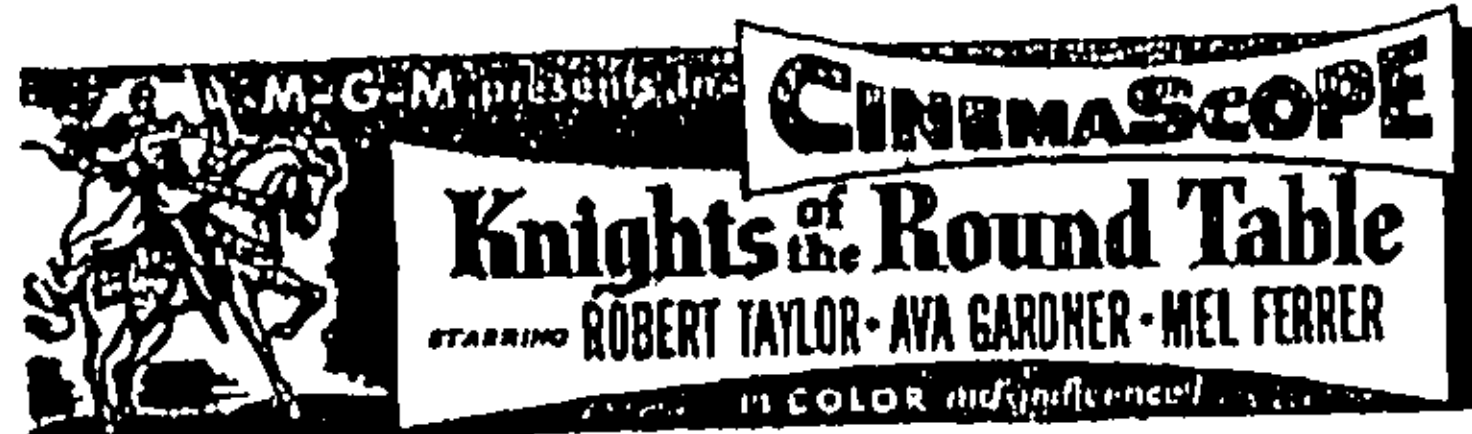
CAPITOL LIBERTY

Tel. 73515 Tel. 50333

LAST 3 DAYS

SEE IT NOW DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.25 & 9.40 P.M.

Perspecta Stereophonic Sound and New Astralite Screen



OVERTURE: "MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"

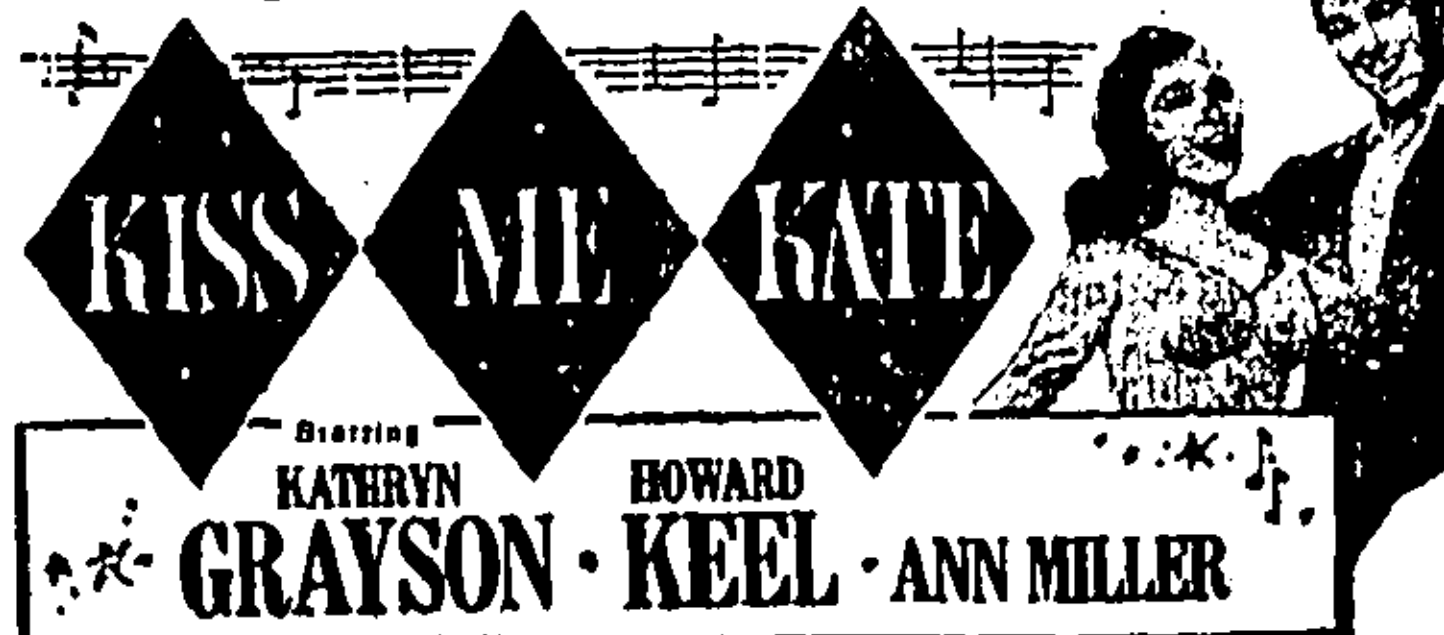
Presented by M-G-M Symphony Orchestra

COMMENCING THURSDAY

M-G-M's first production

in 3-D

BROADWAY'S BIG HIT BECOMES A GREAT M-G-M MUSICAL IN COLOR!

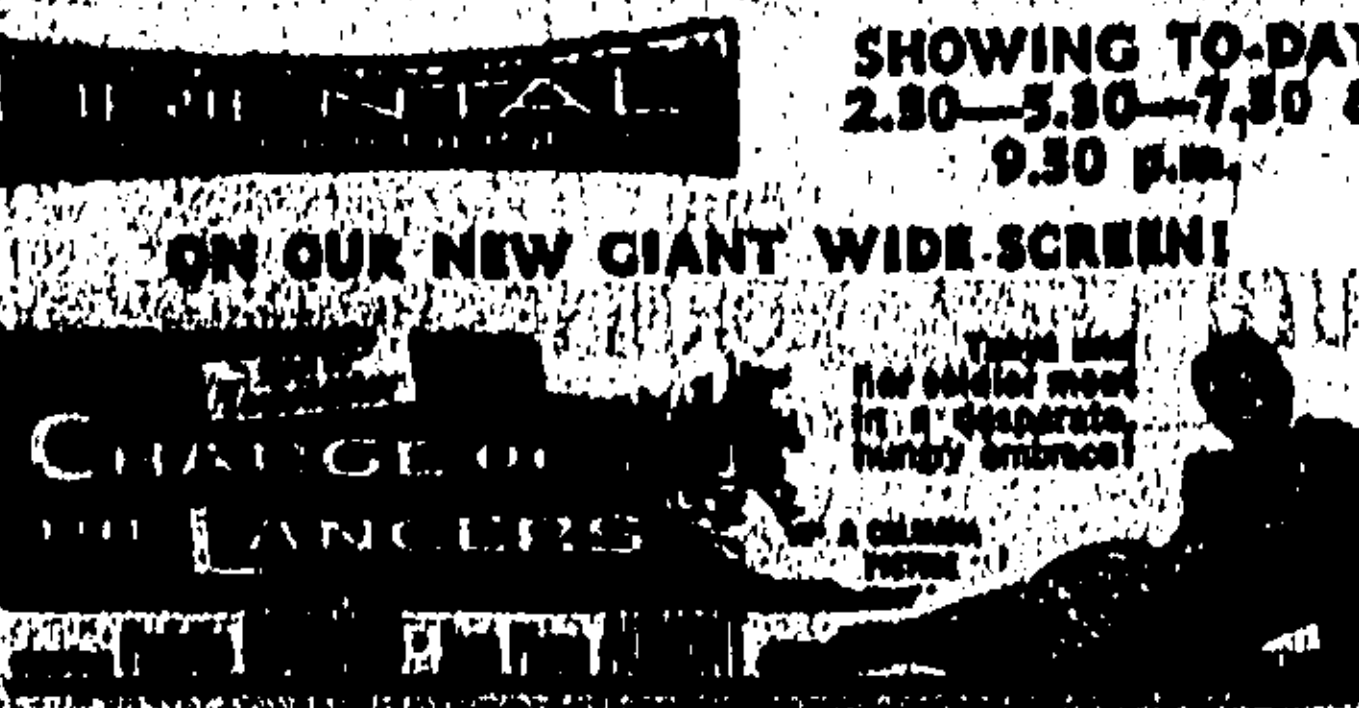


DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL TO-DAY



★ TO-MORROW ★



Dolls Through The Ages



Miss Eileen Calvert of London, holds a model doll of H.M. The Queen wearing her Coronation Robe, lent by Mrs Marie Matherson, of the Doll Club of America, for the Exhibition of "Dolls Through The Ages."—Central Press Photo.

THE CRICHEL DOWN AFFAIR

Cabinet Minister's Career At Stake Over Land Sale

London, July 18.

The career of a British Cabinet Minister is staked on a House of Commons debate next Tuesday about the sale of 725 acres of land in the West England county of Dorset.

He is Sir Thomas Dugdale, 56, Minister of Agriculture. The land, at present the most controversial scrap of territory in the British Isles, is part of the late Lord Alington's estate at Criche Down. Until a few months ago, the name Criche Down meant nothing to the British public. Today it is a symbol of the battle of the individual against the bureaucracy.

For according to the report of an inquiry which Parliament will debate, Criche Down became a playground in the hands of a few civil servants who displayed the worst faults of Bureaucracy—love of secrecy and irritation if any ordinary mortal dares to challenge their decisions.

And as British Cabinet Ministers customarily accept responsibility for the acts of their department—even if performed without their knowledge as in this case—the House of Commons will be confronted with the drama of a man fighting for his political life.

If Parliament proves hostile to Sir Thomas Dugdale, he may resign—and so precipitate a general Government reshuffle which Sir Winston Churchill is believed by some politicians to have been contemplating.

The history of the Criche Down controversy began in 1927 when the Air Ministry requisitioned the 725 acres for a bombing range. The Ministry did not return the land to its owners after the war, but instead turned it over to the Ministry of Agriculture management. A group of officials given the task of deciding its future decided it should become a model farm, involving the spending of £20,000 of public money to equip the land.

SHELVED APPLICATIONS

Lord Alington's daughter and her husband, Lieutenant-Commander Martin, were anxious to regain the land and tenants who had formerly farmed it wanted to rent it again. But the civil servants shelved their applications and pursued their own plans.

In the end the 725 acres were sold to still another Government department—the Commissioners for Crown Lands. They in turn gave the tenancy to Mr. Christopher Tozer over the heads of all the other applicants, despite an earlier offer from one of these of £2,000 yearly rent for the bare land.

The story came out recently when, after a petition from farmers and landowners in the district, a Government investigator held an inquiry into the circumstances.

"LOVE OF SECRECY"

The Investigator, Sir Andrew Clark, Queen's Counsel, reports that officials had misinformed the Minister and requested that the Minister's "love of secrecy" be taken into account in the Government's decision.

most regrettable attitude of hostility towards Lieutenant-Commander Martin.

This attitude was "engendered solely by a feeling of irritation that any member of the public should have the temerity to oppose or even question the acts or decisions of officials of a Government or State department."

Subsequently in Parliament, the Minister said he regretted the mistakes and errors of judgment over Criche Down, but added it was not now practicable to sell the land back.

The disclosure of the Criche Down report caused grave alarm among Parliamentarians, some of whom see this case as a bureaucratic challenge to one of the most vital principles of democracy.—China Mail Special.

LIBYAN BASES FOR U.S.

Washington, July 18. Official sources said today that a 20-year military base agreement between the United States and Libya was in the final stages of negotiation.

State Department officials who are involved in the negotiation said the work had reached the point of drafting documents and dealing with problems of translation. They would not predict a date for signature of the pact, although some expected the work to be wound up next week.—United Press.

Mainland Invasion

'Nationalists Aware Overseas Chinese Very Disappointed'

By A United Press Correspondent Singapore, July 18.

The Chinese Nationalist Government at Formosa is fully aware of the disappointment prevailing among the Chinese in South-east Asia over the delay in the oft-repeated and much-vaunted plan of invading the China mainland.

This concession was given to me by an important Chinese Nationalist official who passed through here a few days ago on a tour of Australia and South-east Asia. His identity cannot be revealed for obvious reasons.

While conceding that the Chinese in South-east Asia may be a little disappointed at the delay of the Chinese Nationalist Government to return to the mainland, the Nationalist official rejected a suggestion that it has caused a good percentage of Kuomintang supporters to jump up on the fence and become "neutrals" in the ideological war between the two Chinas.

Quoting an example to support his view, the Nationalist official said while he was in Indonesia he was invited to speak at a rally of school delegates representing 1,200 Chinese schools in the country. He later learned that of the 1,200 schools more than 600 were pro-Nationalist, 400 were non-partisan while the remaining 200 were pro-Communist.

Commenting on reports that Chinese nationals in several Asian countries were being oppressed by the governments of the countries in which they were residing and that they were getting more and more discouraged by the poor protection and representation afforded them by Chinese Nationalist diplomatic representatives, the Nationalist official told this correspondent assuringly, "The day of redemption will come. All loyal Chinese should exercise great patience and sacrifices."

He said he appreciated the impatience of the Chinese who are being oppressed by the governments of countries in which they are residing and assured that the Nationalist Government is keeping a close watch and doing everything it can to try and improve their lot.

The Nationalist informant said that no one is more anxious and determined to see Nationalist forces return to the mainland than the very people who are planning and preparing on Formosa.

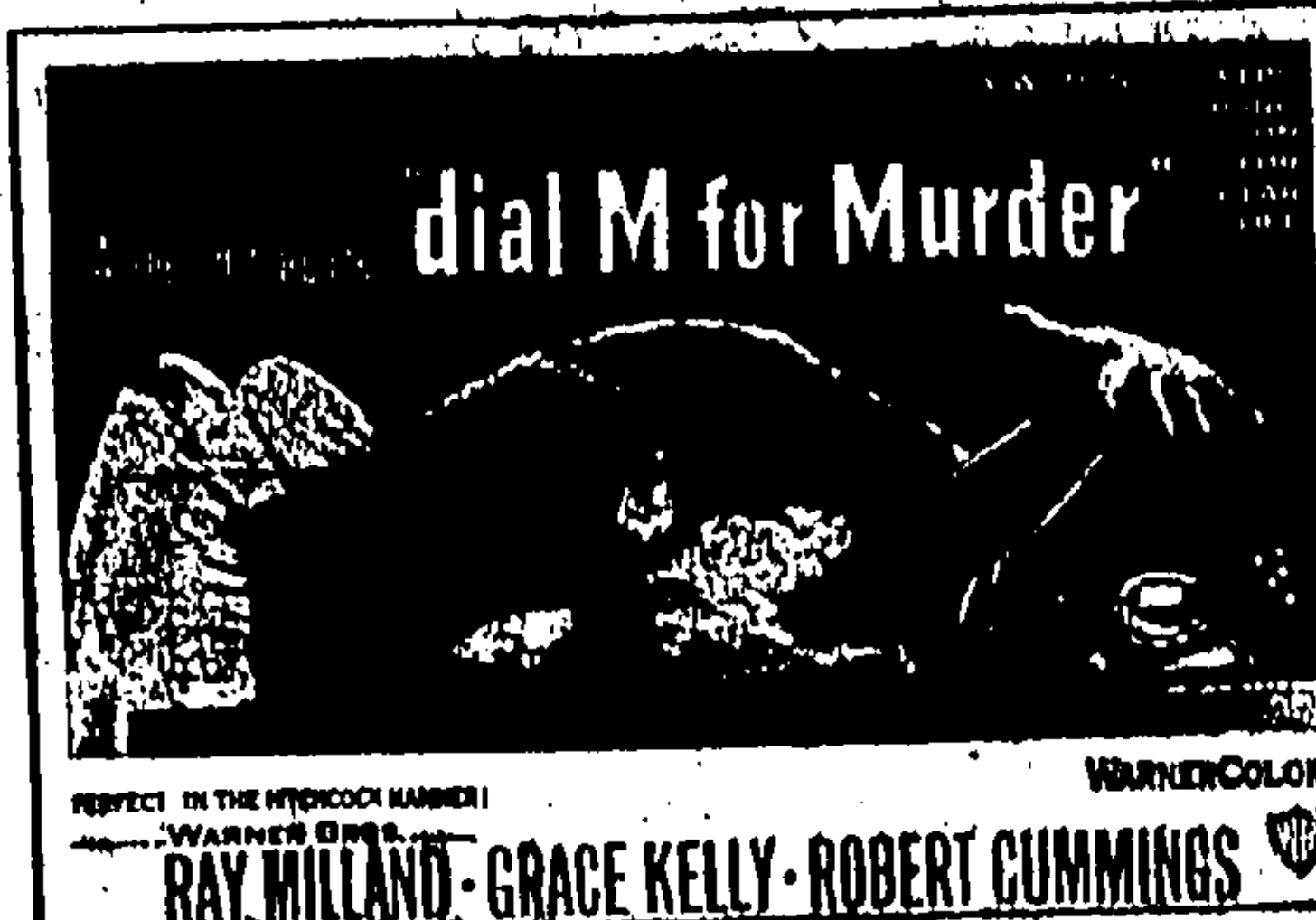
RATIONING
He said that extensive preparations have to be made before the attack can be launched and that besides the military aspects of the task, the feeding of the liberated people must also be taken into account. The people on the China mainland, he said, are now being rationed with food for only a very short duration.

SLIM CHANCE
He declined to comment on this except to say that the military planners on Formosa know exactly when the zero hour will be. He agreed partially that an attack by Chinese Nationalists at this stage has definite hopes of seeing mass defections by Communist Chinese soldiers on the mainland.

A very high ranking army officer of an Asian country who was recently interviewed by this correspondent said he was convinced that unless the Chinese Nationalists could launch their attack soon, the chances of success would be very slim.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

Special Times To-day: 2.30—5.15—7.30 & 9.40 p.m.



Watch For: "NEW FACES" in CinemaScope

ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



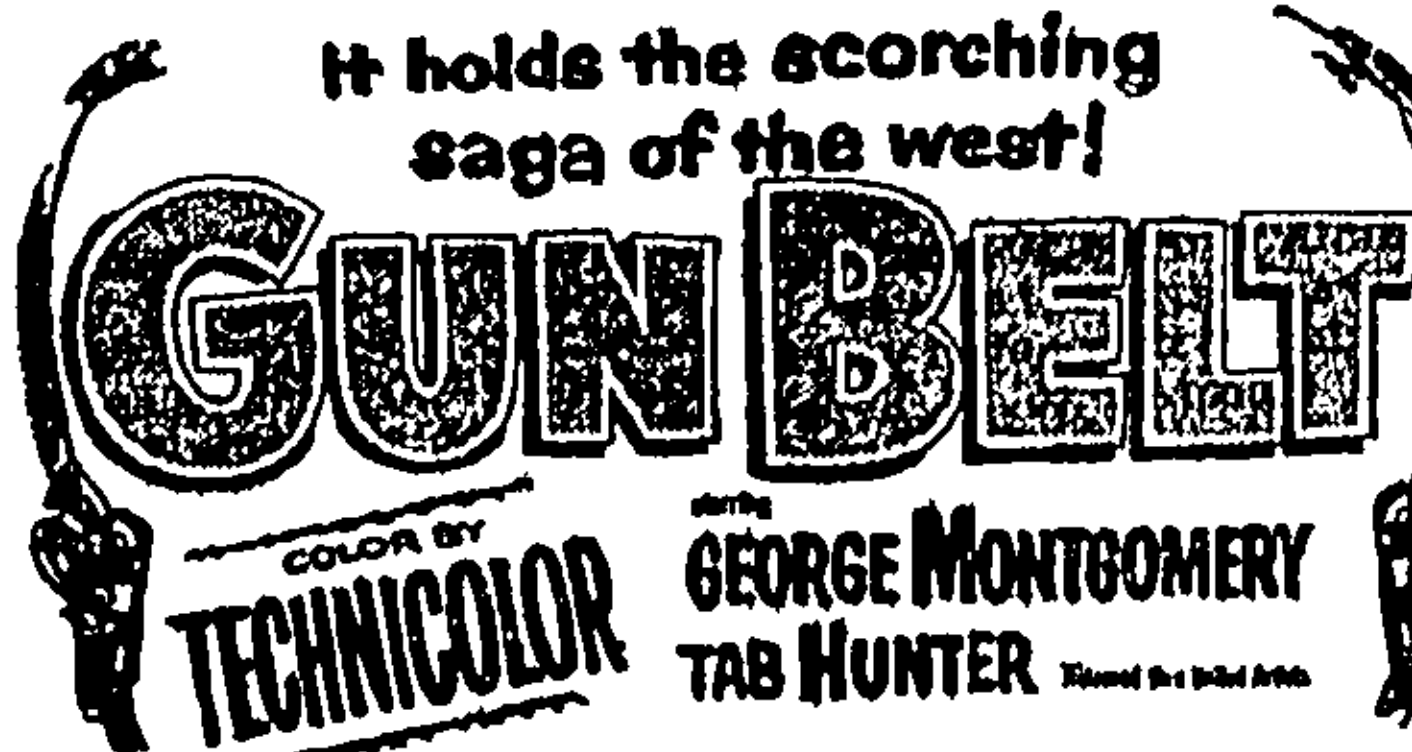
ADDED ATTRACTION: CinemaScope Short Subject "THE FIRST PIANO QUARTET" Color by DELUXE

HOOVER

NOW SHOWING

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

GLORY—BIG! BULLET—BOLD... blazing with all the fury of the roaring western frontier!

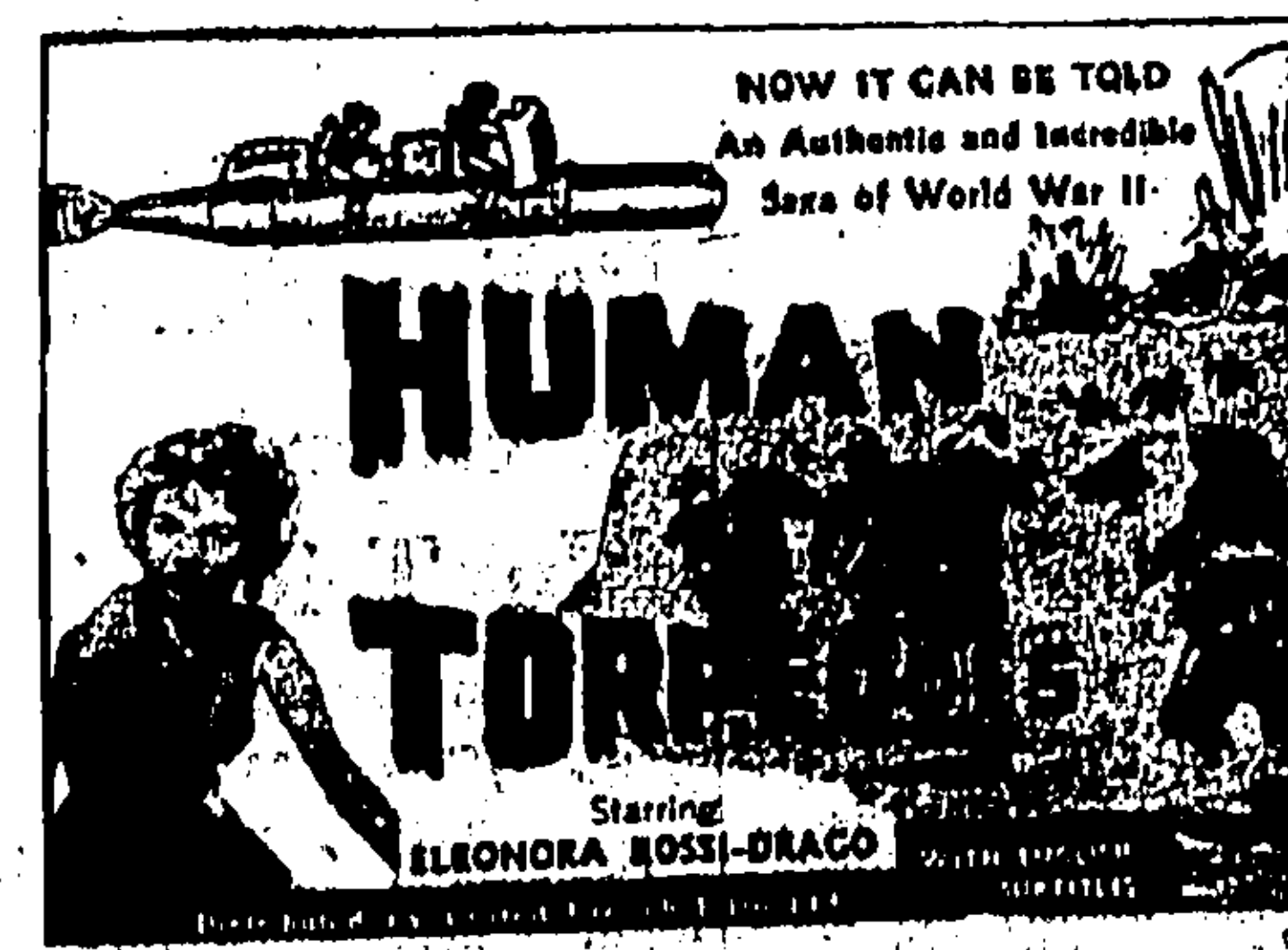


LATEST BRITISH PATHE NEWS

RITZ CINEMA

SHOWING

TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE CATHAY THEATRE



SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC

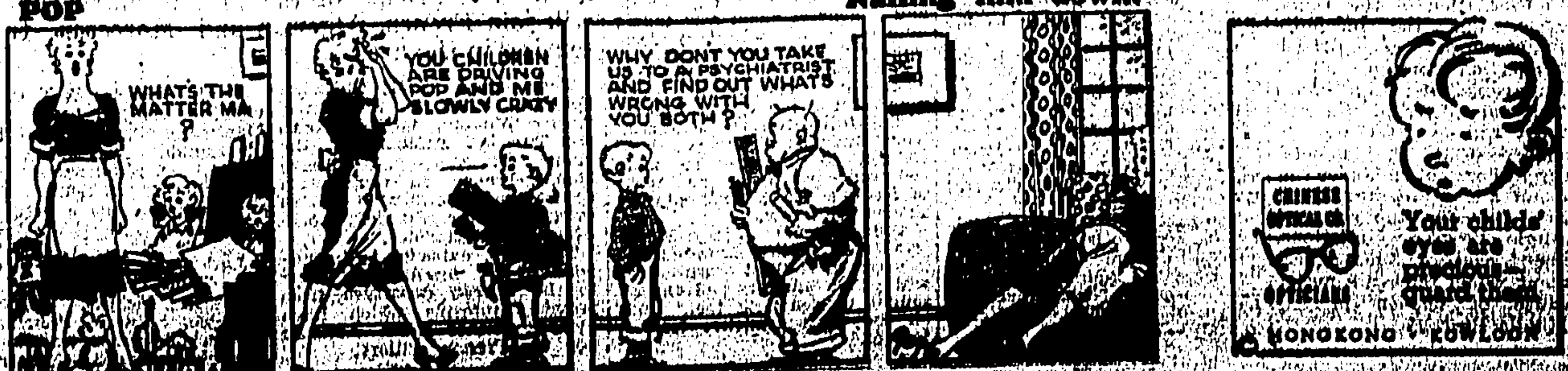
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW: Robert Mitchum "She Couldn't Say No!"

NEXT CHANGE STAR THEATRE

SEE SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS! "TWIN'S TROUBLE" with English Dialogue THE SENSATIONAL ITALIAN FILM OF THE YEAR!



FOREIGN AID U.S. SENATE ANXIOUS TO PUSH BILL

Washington, July 18. Senate leaders today appeared anxious to push through approval of a new \$3,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization and wait until the money for it is sought before fighting over it.

The Republican leader, Senator William Knowland, of California, said today that the Foreign Aid Bill would be the next major item of business before the Senate, which is now working on a new atomic energy law.

As the authorization bill now stands, after passing through both the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, it carries 10 per cent less than the total asked by President Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and approved by the House of Representatives.

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told Senators that this reduction is acceptable to the services.

An appropriation bill to provide the new funds, which normally follows the authorization, is already before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and this is the measure which is expected to produce major disputes.

MONEY NOT SPENT

Because of past hundreds of millions of dollars voted by Congress for foreign aid but not yet spent, Democratic Senators have talked about cutting the current money bill.

Another dispute is expected to centre on a Senate provision to end all foreign aid authorizations next July 1. It was inserted by an eight-seven vote in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, Massachusetts, the Chairman, said some members of the Armed Services Committee agreed with Admiral Radford that this might disturb Western European allies.

Admiral Radford told Senators the amendment "creates the impression" that all US Military aid might end then.—Reuter.

WOMAN CAB DRIVER DIES

Melbourne, July 18. Mrs. Louisa Dodd, who drove the first horse-drawn cab at Chelsea, Victoria, has died aged 80.

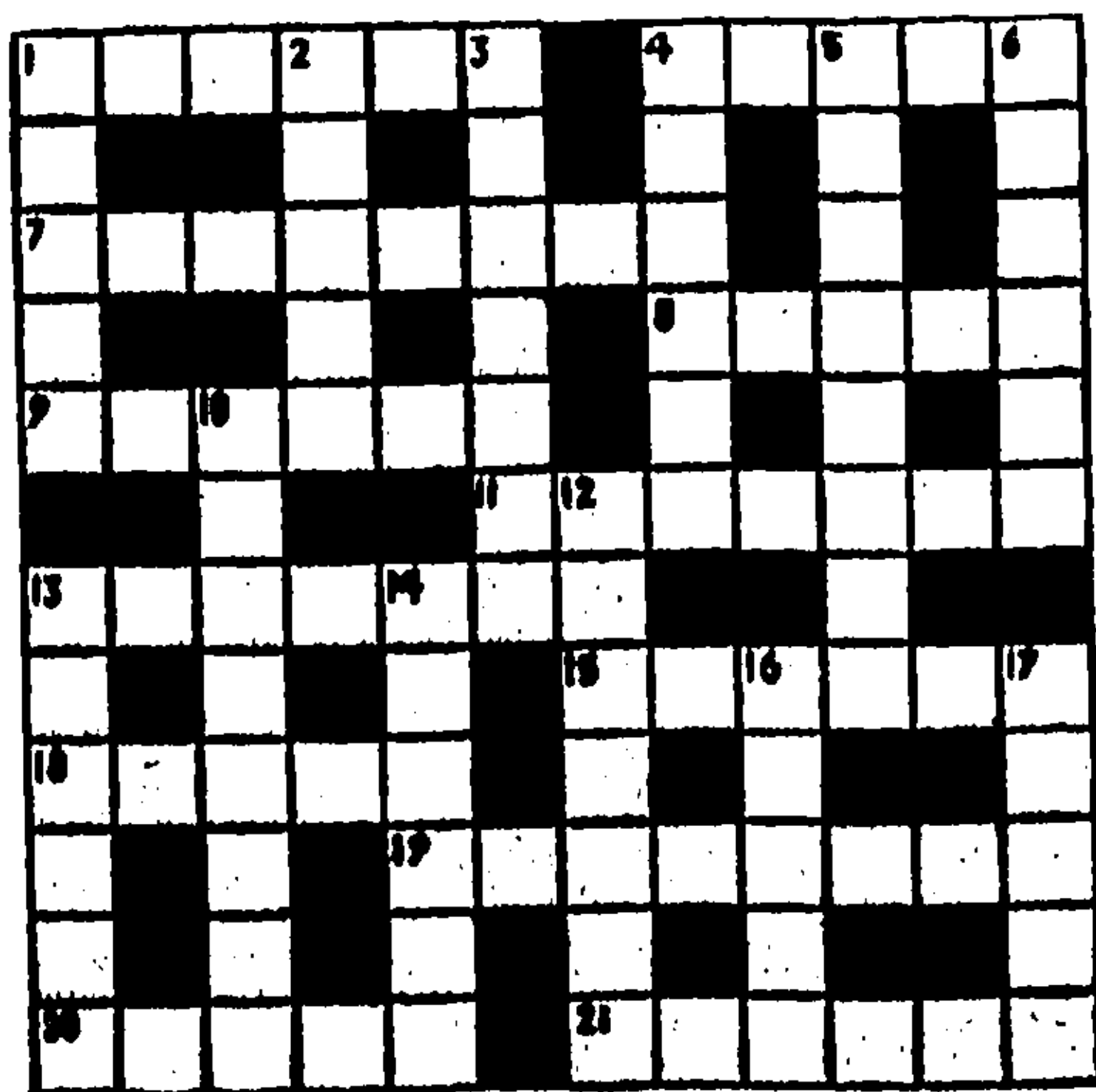
Mrs. Dodd wore men's clothes most of her life but dressed smartly when she came to the city on business. It was her policy never to charge expectant mothers for rides in her cab.

She reluctantly changed her "horse buggy" for a car in 1930 and drove it until she retired five years ago.—China Mail Special.

Ankara, July 18.

Mr. Herbert Moran, Canadian Ambassador to Turkey, handed over the first six of 80 Sabre jet fighters allocated to Turkey under the Canadian mutual aid programme today.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Moment of suspense (6).
 - Healed (5).
 - Apert (8).
 - Impetus (5).
 - Skiffed (8).
 - Values highly (7).
 - Get Ready (7).
 - Savoured (6).
 - Arms (5).
 - Expanded (8).
 - Glow (6).
 - Strip (10).
- DOWN**
- Social class (5).
 - Room (5).
 - Smash (7).
 - Believe (8).
 - Reserved (8).
 - Hinders (6).
 - Keep (6).
 - Decided (7).
 - Nosegays (6).
 - Behind (6).
 - Enchantress (5).
 - Trick (5).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Acid, 4. Nephele, 8. Opel, 9. Judo, 10. Bungle, 11. Avid, 12. Chief, 14. Destroy, 17. Renard, 18. Odour, 22. Sahara, 26. Rise, 27. Atom, 28. Capturo, 29. Used, 30. Ever, 31. Perseus, 32. East, 33. Down, 34. Clotie, 35. Solace, 4. Rabid, 5. Blinded, 6. Light, 7. Clean, 12. Crab, 13. Rich, 14. Idol, 16. Yore, 18. Stars, 20. Demure, 21. Ughers, 25. Blade, 26. Enter, 28. Slows.

TRIESTE SETTLEMENT WOULD FILL THE WEST'S DEFENCE GAP

By John Earle

Belgrade, July 19.

A settlement of the Trieste dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy would, in the opinion of Western strategists, fill one of the most dangerous gaps in the defence plans of the Western world.

It would make possible consultations for the joint defence of the "Istrian gap" covering the approaches to the Adriatic Sea and north-east Italy.

Yugoslav statesmen also say that they hope that a solution of the Trieste problem will be the first step towards a general settlement of relations with Italy.

In the Yugoslav view, a settlement should lead to a big increase in trade between the two countries, whose economies are to a large extent complementary. Yugoslavia in particular would like to increase imports of Italian machinery and industrial products.

Hitherto, however, trade has not been able to develop owing to a political crisis always looming in the background. Businessmen are deterred by such events as, for example, Italy's action last autumn in holding up two tankers carrying oil destined for Yugoslavia.

A settlement should enable Trieste to try to re-establish its former position as the port for Austria and Central Europe. Yugoslavs stand to gain if use is made of the now moribund double track railway from Trieste to Ljubljana and Graz.

Released Soldiers Questioned

Nuremberg, July 18. Seven American soldiers, held by the Czech Communists for 12 days, were given "further questioning" today by American Army authorities.

The Army officials refused to say where the Army captured and six enlisted men, released by the Reds on Thursday, were if they were "restricted" because of their July 4 escape. The seven men are attached to the 81st Artillery Battalion now on manoeuvres in the Grafenwoehr area. They were picked up by Czech border guards two weeks ago while "sightseeing" on the frontier.

The Czech government charged that the men deliberately entered Czech territory on "an espionage mission." After questioning them thoroughly, the Czechs released them.

HANDCUFFED
The men told a Press conference yesterday that they were handcuffed, blindfolded and questioned up to six hours a day by uniformed and plain-clothed Czech police.

An Army spokesman at Grafenwoehr said today the men had not returned to their unit for duty. Any possible punishment would come from their company commander.

The spokesman said the men would not be allowed to see their families in Germany until the manoeuvres end.—United Press

built by the former empire of Austria-Hungary as Vienna's main rail link with the sea.

One problem which periodically flares up between the two countries is the fishing dispute. Italian boats are frequently detained on charges of fishing in Yugoslav waters.

Yugoslavs hope that, in the better atmosphere created by a Trieste solution, it would be easy to negotiate an agreement whereby Italy paid annual compensation for the right to fish in certain areas in Yugoslav waters.

A Trieste settlement would further open up new prospects of Italian co-operation with the Balkan alliance powers in ways which have not yet been thought out here in full detail.

In the diplomatic negotiations this year leading to a Trieste settlement, Yugoslav leaders repeatedly declared that by giving up the city of Trieste, they had made a maximum sacrifice in the interest of preserving peace.

RICH PRIZE

Trieste has more than once during the last 10 years brought Europe to the brink of a third world war.

Trieste was a rich prize to gain which Marshal Tito's partisans devoted their main energies during the closing stages of the war, and his forces held it for 40 days in May and June 1945.

In those days, Yugoslavia's claims went as far as the River Danube well into the Friulan plain of northeast Italy.

Yugoslav forces were persuaded to withdraw from Trieste only after very delicate negotiations, in June 1945, between Lieutenant-General Sir William Morgan of Britain and General Arso Jovanovic, then Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff.

The territory was divided into an Anglo-American zone, including Trieste itself, and a Yugoslav zone.

ITALIAN MAJORITY
Yugoslavs admit that Italians are in the majority in Trieste itself, although that is about as far as Italian and Yugoslav statistics on the free territory agree.

One difficulty is that there has been no generally accepted impartial census of the population at least since the days of the Austro-Hungarian empire. I.L.I. statistics, based on an Italian pre-Faust census of 1921, gave 266,311 Italians and 48,714 Yugoslavs living in the free territory as a whole (including both Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones).

Yugoslav figures, partly based on 1910 Austrian census and partly on post-war assessments of their own in the Yugoslav zone, give approximately 157,000 Italians and 116,000 Yugoslavs living in the whole free territory.

Under the Italian peace treaty of 1947, the free territory was to have become in-

dependent under a Governor appointed by the United Nations. That never materialised.

In March 1948, the United States, Britain and France incurred Yugoslav anger by declaring that both Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones should be returned to Italy. Yugoslavia was then still in the Soviet bloc. Her break with the Cominform came three months later.

In the summer of 1953, Italy, fearing border disorders, concentrated troops on the frontier and relations between the two countries became tense.

On October 8 the United States and Britain again incurred Yugoslav anger by announcing that they were handing over their zone to Italy, while Yugoslavia could keep her zone. President Tito said bluntly that Yugoslavia would go to war if the decision were enforced.

Protracted diplomatic negotiations between the United States, Britain, Yugoslavia and Italy during recent months were based on the idea of a compromise which observers regarded as not very far from the October 8 decision.

The negotiations had, however, the great advantage that the Western powers did not repeat the psychological mistake of springing a Trieste settlement on the Yugoslavs without warning. The Yugoslavs participated from the beginning.—China Mail Special.

St Paul's Precentor Watched By Police In South Africa

Johannesburg, July 18.

Plain clothes police took notes at a meeting here today when Mr C. Collins, Precentor of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, told several hundred non-European listeners that he identified himself completely with their "struggle for freedom."

Two policemen, wearing sports jackets and flannels, sat in the audience in the Trades Hall, central Johannesburg.

A police radio car waited outside throughout the meeting—called by the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the South African Coloured People's Organisation.

Mr Collins, who returns to England on Tuesday after an eight-week visit, was given a farewell address. About 10 per cent of his audience were Europeans.

He drew attention to the presence of the police by expressing his gratitude to the Minister of Justice, Mr Charles Swart, for his "thoughtfulness" in sending them to his farewell meeting.

He said: "I can see nothing but provocation to violence in a great number of the things being done today in suppressing what is in fact the movement of man for his full freedom."

"This is a serious thing to say, but I say it because it is not too late for the Minister of Justice to change his policy."

Mr Collins said the banning and naming of movement leaders "under the guise of suppressing Communism" was bound to lead, like all policies based on fear, to disaster.

He had been greatly impressed by the patience, humour and courage of all the Africans who met, he added.

"I return to Britain to do my little bit to rally support for you in the outside world, and to tell the truth about what I have seen."—China Mail Special.

Goanese Nationalist leaders in Bombay have announced the intensification of their campaign to win Goa for India.

Goa, however, will probably provide a tougher problem for India than the French settlements. Whereas the French agreed from the start to negotiate over their settlement, the Portuguese flatly reject any negotiations, since Goa is considered part of metropolitan Portugal, and as such is not to be bargained over.

Moreover, Goa is less economically dependent on India than the French settlements, and unlike Pondicherry, which is a drain on French finances, yields a considerable and profitable mineral wealth.—Reuter.

German Envoy At Petrov Hearing



Dr. Walter Hesse, German Ambassador, and his wife, arriving for the third hearing of the Royal Commission on Espionage at the High Court of Australia in Melbourne, where Vladimir Petrov, former third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Australia, made an appearance. He recently made his first public appearance since he and his wife were granted political asylum in Australia, after attempts had been made to force them out of the country, and back to Moscow. Petrov and his wife made many disclosures regarding the spy system of the Soviet throughout the world.—Express Photo.

Did The Wine Kill Him?

Kagoshima, Japan, July 18.

For several generations residents of Kagoshima, Kyushu Island, western Japan, wondered about the origin of a tombstone in a local cemetery shaped like a sake (rich wine) bottle with a wine glass on top.

Antiquarians have now solved the mystery. The tombstone was erected by a local feudal lord more than 300 years ago over the grave of one of his retainers named Kadema—in admiration of Kadema's prowess.

The antiquarians said Kadema drank in quick succession 13 glasses of sake, each glass containing more than one-and-a-half pints of the potent wine. The antiquarians are still trying to discover whether this killed him.—China Mail Special.

Charlie Chaplin Entertained By Chou En-Lai

Geneva, July 18.

Mr Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister, was giving a dinner here tonight in honour of Mr and Mrs Charles Chaplin, a Chinese spokesman told Reuter.

The dinner was taking place in Mr Chou's villa, five miles outside of Geneva.

Swiss police and Chinese security men stood on either side of the huge wrought-iron gates at the entrance. No word could be obtained from Mr Chaplin's sumptuous 16-room villa, where he lives just outside the lakeside town of Vevey.

A chambermaid who answered the phone said she knew nothing of the famous actor-producer's plans.

Mr Chaplin, who settled in Switzerland towards the end of 1952, is reported to have paid £50,000 for the villa "Manoir de Balin" where he lives with his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of the late Eugene O'Neill. Mrs Chaplin assumed British nationality earlier this year.

Last May, Mr Chaplin was awarded the "World Peace Prize" after a meeting in East Berlin of the "World Peace Council."

On the occasion of the award, Mr Chaplin issued a statement:

Dempsey Beaten To The Punch

Palm Beach, Florida, July 18.

A "tall, dark and handsome" Swiss dentist married millionaire Mrs Estelle Auguste today in a tearful ceremony and thereby, according to his 43-year-old bride, "beat Jack Dempsey (her ex-fiance) to the punch."

The blonde widow of a New York stock broker and Dr. Werner Teufel, 34, of Vevey, Switzerland, who did their romancing in French, spoke their vows in English before Judge Richard Robbins in a brief ceremony at her suite in the exclusive Colony Hotel here.

Last December, the bride announced that she would marry Dempsey, former world heavyweight boxing champion, because she was "tired of hand kisses" and wanted a "real man."

But that romance broke up within a week, she said, because she invited him to a party and he did not come.

The bride, whose fortune is estimated at \$550,000, said she met Dr. Teufel five years ago in Europe, saw him again in summer, and that "the very romantically followed me over here from Switzerland."

Speaking of her former bridegroom-to-be, Dempsey, she said "he is a good fellow, but you can't marry someone because he is a good fellow."

The wedding was the second for both. Mrs Teufel's first husband, a millionaire stock broker, Harmon S. Auguste, died last year ago.—China Mail Special.

from his villa, in which he said that acceptance of hydrogen bomb warfare, with all its attendant horrors, was a crime against the human spirit, and was creating world insanity.

"DESIRE FOR PEACE"

"The desire for peace is universal," Mr Chaplin declared in his statement. "Whether from the East or from the West, I firmly believe that it is a step in the right direction, I am therefore honoured and very happy to receive the award."

A Chinese spokesman said the dinner would be a "personal gathering."

Asked whether Mr Molotov, or Mr Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Deputy Premier, would be present, the spokesman said: "No. The others will all be Chinese delegates to the conference."

Communist sources said that tonight's dinner party was the second meeting between Mr Chou and Mr Chaplin. The association between the two men grew from the occasion when Mr Chaplin won the "Peace" prize. Mr Chou sent a personal representative to Mr Chaplin's home to congratulate the comedian.

Later at Mr Chou's invitation, Mr Chaplin paid a visit to the Chinese leader's villa to see a special private showing of China's first colour film, a fifth-century lyrical drama named "The Lovers Liang Shan Po and Chu Ying Tai." Both Mr Chou and Mr Molotov are known to watch films together and early during the Asiatic conference, say Mr Chaplin's film "Limelight."—Reuter.

His returning to Indo-China at this time is based on his wish to discuss with chiefs of his sect the question of partition of Vietnam.

Questioned on leaving, he said that he thought this policy in the circumstances could only serve the interests of Vietnam.—France-Press.

Widespread Sabotage Persists In East Germany

Washington, July 18.

The United States Information Agency said today that widespread sabotage of railways, mines, factories and farms persisted in East Germany "despite efforts to suppress resistance to Red rule."

The agency said in a dispatch to overseas information centres that damage in nationalised dockyards alone was estimated at 14,000,000 East German marks (about £2,250,000).

But this figure gave an inadequate indication of the real impact of sabotage on East Germany's economy, officials added.

Statistics smuggled to West Berlin by refugees showed that sabotage had caused severe collisions between trains, fire accidents between trains and motor vehicles, and damage to bridges and roads.—Reuter.

and railway accidents had killed 46 and injured 248 people, the agency said.

These accidents were the result of hundreds of acts of tampering with electrical signalling equipment and fires and sabotage of the railway system.

The destruction of road bridges and the sabotage of the railway system were tied in the sabotage of the economy of East Germany.—Reuter.

Blondes From Wrong Countries

Long Beach, Calif., July 18.

As international beauties paraded through Long Beach today, Americans are readjusting their conception of foreign pulchritude.

Coming down the Ocean Boulevard lined with thousands of curious, the richly-decorated floral floats carried about three times as many brunettes as blondes, brunettes or redheads. Brown eyes won over blue, 2-1, and hazel, green, grey and black-eye beauties far behind.

Americans have been changing their impression on foreign beauties since Ivana Kislinger, Miss Argentina, turned out to be a blonde, as did Miss Israel, Miss Brazil, whom Americans could imagine as a brunette only, turned out to be a blue-eyed blonde, Maria Rocha, while Miss Finland reversed the procedure, turning up as a brown-eyed brunnette, Lenita Aistrup.

WATCH AT EASE

Actually this international beauty course began with the arrival of the girls last Thursday. Television cameras have been picking up the contestants ever since and have contributed to the enormous interest in the pageant, now in its third year.

Some 1,500,000 Americans in Southern California are able to watch many of the proceedings on their living room TV sets.

Consequently private TV polls are conducted around the block, and neighbours cast votes for their favourites.

If grade were the decisive factor, Mieke Koudou, Miss Japan, would win hands down. Mieke has endeared herself to thousands who have seen her only on TV so far.

Many TV viewers have started their own little parlor game, trying to identify their girls nationally before it is announced.—United Press.

Caodai Sect Leader Leaves For Saigon

Paris, July 18.

The chief of the Vietnamese Caodai sect, Pham Cong-thac, left here this evening for Saigon after a period of attachment in an unofficial advisory capacity to the Vietnamese delegation at Geneva.

Pham Cong-thac is "pope" of a Caodai Chinese religious sect numbering 2,000,000 strong. He controls an army of 30,000 men based on the Caodai "Valley" of Tay Ninh.

During his stay in Europe, the Caodai leader was lodged in a luxury hotel in Paris and was shuttled back and forth to Geneva and Cannes the holiday habits of Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam.

SHOWN CONCERN

Pham Cong-thac has shown his concern during his visit for the political and religious future of Vietnam as well as that of the French Union of which he is a pronounced supporter.

His returning to Indo-China at this time is based on his wish to discuss with chiefs of his sect the question of partition of Vietnam.

Questioned on leaving, he said that he thought this policy in the circumstances could only serve the interests of Vietnam.—France-Press.

FLYING into DANGER—test pilot BILL WATERTON continues his story

TRAPPED... and ALL AROUND

FIRE ME!

THE plane went BANG—and I do mean bang. Later on, people on the ground said they thought I was deliberately making through-the-sound-barrier explosion.

I was not. There was this enormous sound around me—and then smoothness and silence.

It had all happened in two and a half seconds. And everything seemed exactly as it had been before—except that, as we dived gently towards the ground, I pulled back the stick to level her.

And the stick flopped like a dead man's arm. I was 3,000 ft. up with the nose going down and the ground three seconds away at the speed I was travelling. A moment before I had been flying this plane. Now it was flying me.

My plan

MY immediate impulse was to use my parachute and get out. And then I rolled the possibilities over in my mind. Getting out at this high speed and low altitude meant being ripped to pieces.

I might, on the other hand, nurse the plane back into good behaviour. Keeping the Javelin's wings level by jockeying the stick between my knees, I put one hand on the jet-setting handle—ready to eject myself clear of the plane if I could not bring the Javelin's nose up—and began to "trim" what was left of the tail.

I knew now that part of the tail, by which the plane is normally controlled, had broken off.

I was in the position a car driver would be in if the steering wheel came off.

So long as the route is straight he would be all right. But what if there is a bend in the road? It was my plan, with the Javelin, to try to take the straight road out of an emergency. That meant climbing to 10,000 ft., making sure that I was over country or the sea—so that no one else got hurt—and bailing out.

And that was all it meant at the moment. Self-preservation. Getting home to the girl-friend (wife now) for an evening date.

At last, 10,000 ft., and cruising at 350 miles an hour—a safe bail-out speed. I headed towards the Severn, over which I planned to let the Javelin go free.

BILL WATERTON, for 10 years a test pilot, has taken up the Gloster Javelin—a new and revolutionary plane. Suddenly, when he is flying at hundreds of miles an hour the plane begins to shudder. And then—BANG... Today Bill Waterton tells you what came after. In the second instalment of his story of life beyond the sound barrier.



Drawing by ROBB

As I closed the throttles, the Javelin settled on the runway with a slight bump. Such a slight bump, in fact, that I thought I was home.

A moment later, however, because of the wind or a bump in the runway I shall never know—the plane's triangular wings caught the air and lifted her off the ground again.

She went up. And then came down again. Went up again.

Each time the immensely strong liquid springs of her undercarriage flung her higher and higher.

I sat there and hoped that a leg would collapse and drag a wing down, so killing our speed and grounding us.

But in a succession of ever-increasing bounds, the Javelin kangarooed down the runway, higher and slower, heavier and more jarring every time the earth got in the way.

Vertical drop

IT could not go on for ever. Something must go, and it did. The Javelin dropped almost vertically from 100 feet up, drove her undercarriage through the wings—and exploded into flames, splintering sideways off the runway.

And there was I... as they say in R.A.F. messes...

Decision

I TOLD my flying control people at the base that I would try to land at Boscombe Down, the R.A.F.'s testing establishment on Salisbury Plain.

I weighed the useless stick between my knees, so that it couldn't go wild on me, and approached the runway.

Now the big gamble had begun. A gust of wind, a bump on the runway, and it would fall.

The plane had to lose at least a third of its touch down speed before its wings would lose enough of their "lift" to keep the plane firmly on the ground.

trapped in the cockpit with fire all round me and the escape hood jammed.

I remember hattering at it and, at the same time, watching two spectators of the crash racing like ding-bats across the grass out of range of the shooting flames as more tanks exploded.

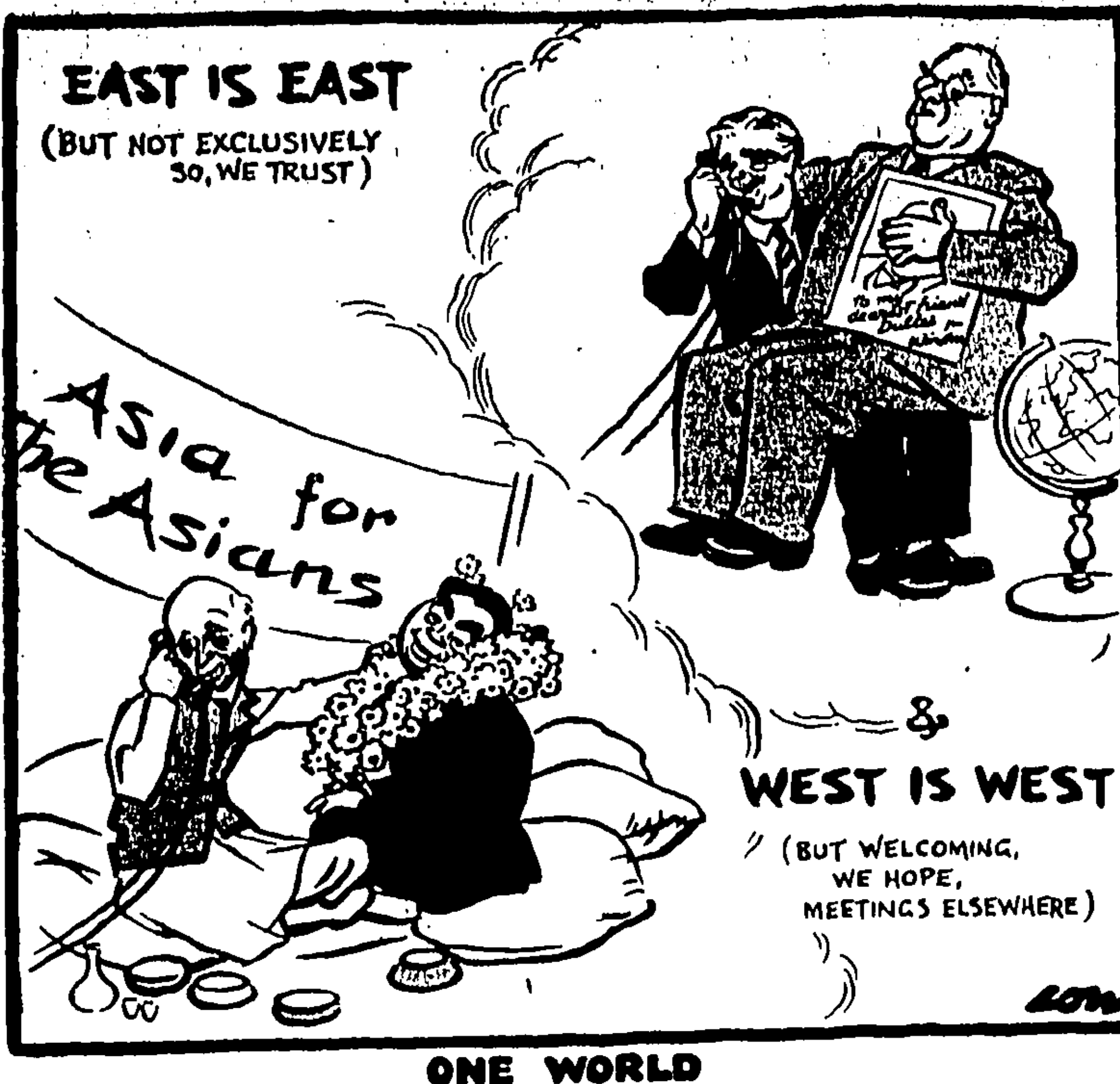
I remember getting the hatch half opened and climbing out—and directing the firemen to put their foam on the places where the flight records and the vitally important parts of the plane lay.

After which (an hour later, in fact) the doctor led me away to hospital.

I will not say it was a typical day's flying for a chief test pilot. I never want to experience the like of it again. But it had its moments.

In spite of everything I did go to Fighter Command's demonstration at West Raynham, for which I had been testing the Javelin. By road.

TOMORROW: In pursuit of a world speed record



ALL THIS AND A CONTESSA

By JOHN WREN

"AM I still in the 20th century?" I asked myself as our black-lacquered, 200-year-old, flower-banked gondola floated past the House of Gold (Ca d'Oro).

The gondolier, in traditional colourful costume, serenaded us with love songs, sung since the first gondola plied the Grand Canal.

I was enjoying an away-from-it-all week-end in Venice. And now, with a full moon hanging over a floodlit Grand Canal, it seemed as if the clock had been turned back to a more peaceful and romantic age.

The blonde contessa at my side whispered something to me as if she were purring.

I later learnt that every attractive girl in Venice calls herself a contessa; the less attractive ones principessa, or princess.

How did all this come my way? A gondola, love songs, a contessa.

Simple, it was laid on for me by a well-known travel agency. I slapped down a pound to see "Venice By Night".

A gondola picked me up at my hotel. Then it joined a convoy. Under the Bridge of Sighs, the Rialto Bridge, down the floodlit Grand Canal.

I was sharing the gondola with four British tourists whose North Country accents mingled with the purring of my contessa.

A short time ago crisis faced Venice's gondoliers. Their prices were undercut by the motor-boats. Few tourists could afford the gondoliers' high tariffs.

The "Venice By Night" trips, which attract hundreds of tourists every night, has saved the gondola.

Was my contessa included in the ticket? Not exactly. She sat at the next open-air cafe table in St Mark's Square, and had no light for her cigarette.

A word of advice: in Venice always carry matches, contessas never do.



ST. Mark's Square is without a doubt the world's most beautiful piazza. A vignette of my week-end-away-from-the-home-page.

At six o'clock on a Sunday evening, three British tourists sat at a cafe table on the spacious square.

A waiter in white appeared with a frosted cocktail shaker. The setting sun glittered on the silver shaker and the rich gilt of the eleven-hundred-year-old Basilica of St Mark's in the background.

There, three ice-cold White Ladies for three thirsty holiday-makers. Sunday afternoon in Venice. Little wonder the town is packed with foreign tourists, getting away from it all.



VENICE is celebrating the 700th anniversary of the birth of one of its most famous sons, Marco Polo, the world's first tourist and globe-trotter.

Marco Polo travelled to the far limits of the unknown Orient at a time when the journey from London to York was fraught with danger.

At a party in Marco's memory I was told the story of his homecoming after a decade in China.

When Marco, dressed in travel-stained, strangely-cut Oriental clothes, knocked at the door of his home, the maid refused to let him in.

Neighbours threatened to call the police if this "tramp" did not leave.

Then Marco Polo pulled out a knife, slit the seams of his unkempt clothes, and out poured nuggets of gold and precious jewels.

In a moment the Venetians who were threatening arrest threw their arms around him. The world has changed little in 700 years.



VENICE's newest summer drink—a Bellini. Fresh peach juice mixed with champagne. "Why Bellini?" I asked Harry (Signor Cipriotti), Venice's most famous barman, who features in Hemingway's "Across the River Into the Trees".

"Bellini was a famous Venetian artist. I, too, am an artist. This is my masterpiece. I enjoy Venice's hot weather. It is a tiny island. It is a smoked ham served with fresh figs. Also, curried Adriatic prawns (scampi), a dish brought back from the East by Marco Polo."

RUSSIA'S VIRGIN SOIL CAMPAIGN

By Walter Kolarz

SINCE the beginning of 1954 there has been unusual activity on the Soviet agricultural front, and conferences have followed one another in quick succession.

At the end of January responsible workers of the machine-tractor stations (MTS) were summoned to Moscow; early in February an All-Union conference of State farm directors and officials was held and in the middle of the same month another conference of leading agricultural workers (peredoviki) was in session.

All these conferences received considerable publicity, all were attended by leading figures of Party and Government, and all culminated in the acceptance of an appeal for increased working efforts in agriculture. In fact, however, they seemed to prepare the ground for a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party which lasted for at least ten days and finally adopted on March 2 a decree "to increase the production of grain by developing virgin and waste land."

All these conferences and meetings struck a note of realism alien to the Stalinist era. In Stalin's day the entire Soviet propaganda apparatus was out to create the impression that Soviet agriculture was on the way to abundance and that there was nothing to worry about so far as the USSR's bread supply was concerned.

False Optimism

This false optimism was fed in particular by the present Premier, Malenkov, who at the 19th Party Congress in October 1952, made the bold assertion: "The grain problem, previously most acute, has been solved; it has been solved finally and irrevocably."

Malenkov's words were not merely empty boasting; his statement reflected the dominant ideological trend of the period—belief in the almost unlimited power of the human being, and in his ability to change the climate of the country and the nature of the soil in accordance with the needs of the national economy and the Five Year Plans. It was the period when Michurinism, the teaching about the man-made evolution of nature, was in its heyday and when

the prophet of that teaching, Trofim Denisovich Lysenko, was at his zenith.

The Soviet leaders still thought they could dispense with all the words of warning which generations of Soviet scholars and soil experts had uttered both before and after the October Revolution about the limitations of Soviet agricultural production.

For example, the great Mendeleev said the USSR has one of the worst climates in the world for agriculture. If one thinks of the large areas of permanently frozen soil and of the USSR's extensive desert and semi-desert areas, one cannot but agree with him. In fact, Professor Prokopyev, an eminent Russian emigre economist, has estimated that only 19 percent of Soviet territory is suitable for agricultural production.

Shelter Belts

The men in the Kremlin obviously thought that all these statements by "bourgeois scholars" were outdated and counter-revolutionary. They planned their hopes on the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature, whereby a system of shelter belts was to prevent future droughts. They also expected that irrigation schemes, and the building of new dams and canals, would give Russia many millions of hectares of arable land.

Today, more sober counsel seems to prevail and an attempt is being made to discriminate between propaganda and theory on the one hand, and reality on the other. This has become imperative with the abandonment or at least radical modification, of some of the Stalin projects, especially the Plan for the Transformation of Nature.

It is significant that the official report on the fulfilment of the State plan for 1953 omits all reference to the planting of the formerly much advertised forest belts. In addition, Stalin's successors seem to have dropped completely the building of the Main Turkmenian Canal, which was to provide an additional nine million hectares of irrigated land in Western Turkmenistan and the Amu Darya valley.

Discrepancy

In these circumstances, the claim that the grain problem has been solved finally and irrevocably is no longer maintained, and the decree of the Communist Central Committee of March 2 stated flatly that there was a discrepancy between the existing level of grain production and the growing needs of the country.

The way out of this situation is to be provided by the new plan for the development of

virgin and waste land. No less than thirteen million hectares of land (32,500,000 acres) are to be developed during the next two years, mostly in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals.

The opening up of an area equal in size to Bulgaria and Albania put together is an operation unparalleled in the history of the Soviet Union. It will necessitate a migration of three to four million people to the virgin soil and waste land areas. This will be a migration from the West-European Russia and the Ukraine—to the East, and to some extent it will also mean a move from the towns to the countryside.

Thus, the new measure, if it succeeds, will, in parts at least, put a stop to the drift from village to town which has been such a characteristic feature of Soviet development since the early twenties.

How this vast number of pioneer settlers for the new agricultural areas will be recruited is still a mystery. Soviet propaganda has made much of the enthusiasm of young Komsomol members who have volunteered to participate in the great task. One need not doubt that such enthusiasts do exist, but whether they are numerous is another question.

Main Job

Many hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people will have to be ordered to take up their residence in the areas to be cultivated. In other words, the Soviet Police Ministry may have to take a hand in the resettlement campaign, just as it was associated with other large-scale schemes which the Soviet regime launched in earlier years—the building of the Belting-White Sea Canal, the Moscow-Volga Canal, the Volga-Don Canal, and practically all projects aimed at the development of the Russian Far North.

The detailed provisions for the Soviet virgin soil plan reflect the doubts of the Communist leaders concerning the efficiency and reliability of the collective farms, which will have only a subordinate role in implementing the new scheme. The main job is to be performed by the State farms.

This is hardly surprising, for the Soviet State is interested in increasing the quantity of marketable grain, and not in providing land for peasant settlers. So State farms appear to be more suitable than the kolkhozy.

In Kazakhstan alone as many as 92 new State farms are to be established on virgin and waste land to be brought under the plough. The new farms will be under the direct control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as can be seen from a significant announcement in the Soviet press on April 19: "This vast farmland administration scheme is being carried out by the Central Committee's special commission, which is to be set up in every sphere of its activities."

plenipotentiaries, each of whom would supervise four or five State farms. These officers do not seem to be agricultural experts. They are party officials who, before their dispatch to their assignments, underwent a short but apparently intense training in agrarian and organisational problems.

Their appointment is clearly an emergency measure and shows how serious conditions on the Soviet agricultural front must be. Obviously controllers on the spot, with extraordinary powers, are required to mould the heterogeneous labour force that will populate the newly-cultivated areas.

Severe Blow

Apart from the State farms, the machine tractor stations will also gain in importance through the virgin soil scheme. In this connection it must be recalled that control of the MTS over the countryside has been tremendously strengthened since September 1953. The staff of the MTS has increased over three times—from 800,000 to 2,600,000, a severe blow to the collective farms which have lost some of their best personnel. Now there are to be more MTS in the newly cultivated areas, thus increasing the already considerable influence these institutions wield in the Soviet State.

Although the virgin soil plan is born of a state of economic emergency, at the same time it means a further extension, to the East, of Russian-Ukrainian living space. Stalin's successors are determined to carry out the European colonisation of certain Oriental areas of the Soviet Union ruthlessly and without regard to the interests of local nationalities.

This applies in particular to Kazakhstan, the republic into which about half the new settlers will have to be directed. The mass colonisation of Kazakhstan must sooner or later put an end to the nominal autonomous status of the Kazakh republic, the largest non-Russian republic of the Russian Soviet Federation (RSFSR).

Too Vast

So far it has been assumed, for the sake of argument, that the virgin soil plan will be smoothly carried out, irrespective both of the opposition of the Central Asians and of the reluctance of the European settlers to go to the new areas. But the success of the plan can be no means be considered as a foregone conclusion.

First reports from the reception areas show that official time-tables for the supply of machinery, the delivery of seed and the recruitment of settlers have not been adhered to in many cases. It may well be that the hope of the plan is too vast for an administrative scheme. It is difficult to almost every sphere of its activities.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Department

AGENCIES

<p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>BUCHANAN'S BLACK & WHITE WHISKY</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>SANDEMAN'S PORTS & SHERRIES</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>LANSON CHAMPAGNE</p>	<p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>GORDON'S GINS AND COCKTAILS</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>WYNAND FOCKINK DUTCH LIQUEURS</p>
---	---

MARTELL
COGNAC-BRANDY

<p>HUNT ROOPE & CO., LTD. PORTS & SHERRIES</p> <p>PABST BLUE RIBBON BEER</p>	<p>Mc. EWAN-YOUNGER LTD. BOTTLED BEER</p> <p>WINCARNIS TONIC WINE</p>
--	---

CARRERAS LTD.
CRAVEN "A", PICCADILLY NO. 1,
TURF & WHITE EAGLE CIGARETTES

QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONG KONG. TEL. 20636 & 38970

MANY SURPRISES AS IS NOT UNUSUAL, IN THE AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS

There were, as is not unusual, many surprises in the AAA Championships at the White City, London, on July 9 and 10. At stake were places on the British team for the European Championships at Berne late in August.

Places on the Empire Games team for Vancouver had already been awarded earlier on the basis of performances in early season meetings and there is now cause to wonder what happened to many of the selectees.

Highlight of the meeting, of course, was the world record-breaking Three Miles in which ex-paratrooper Freddie Green and Chris Chataway jointly set new world figures at 13 minutes 32.2 seconds.

Chataway had been in good early season form, but there were many who were doubtful that he was in world record-breaking class at Three Miles. Green, famed for the fact that he has never in the past won any major title though he has turned in excellent times at all distances between one mile and 5,000 metres, had been in indifferent early season form.

On the Wednesday preceding the AAA Championships weekend he had, however, at Salford Park, Birmingham, burst into the limelight once more with an 8min. 56sec. Two Miles, which was three seconds short of his best time for this distance.

THE ARCHITECT

Architect of this world record was a relatively unknown Kenyan, N. Malyoro, with a best time in his homeland of 14min. 43sec. which even the greatest optimists on the emergence of British Africa into the athletic limelight looked upon with some suspicion. Perhaps Malyoro had been checked in over the finish line after only 11 instead of the regulation 12 laps, they thought.

The Kenyan set a spectacular pace. He covered the first mile in 4 minutes 23.4 seconds with Ian Binnie of Scotland's yards behind at this stage and Chataway a further five yards behind Binnie.

Britain's long distance runners had the previous day had a similar experience in chasing 19-year-old Kenyan school-teacher Lazarus Chepkwony who persisted in holding the lead in the Six Miles for 17 laps against such opposition as Gordon Pirie, Frank Sando, Peter Driver, Ken Norris, Ian Binnie and Jim Peters.

Chepkwony paid dearly for his breakneck tactics. For four miles he withstood every challenge for the lead but finally fell off with a pulled tendon.

Malyoro managed to finish the course third in 13 minutes 54.8 seconds, which represent a truly amazing international debut. The barefooted Kenyan was passed by Chataway and Green on the seventh lap, Chataway reaching the Two Miles mark in 9 minutes 1.6 seconds.

Green overtook Chataway and was just in front at the bell. In the back straight Chataway made his expected effort and passed Green. What Chataway expected was that a lead of some 10 yards rounding the final bend was not enough to ensure victory.

Chataway, by weakening a little, encouraged Green to launch another attack. Green found a turn of speed which carried him just in front in the straight and though Chataway rallied, he had lost much of his style and strength and he conceded victory by inches.

It was Chataway's third second behind a world record-breaking performance.

Third-placed Malyoro of Kenya fought off some of the best of the Empire's long distance runners in Pat Hunter, Ken Wood, Harry Hicks and Ian Binnie and his time of 13:54.8 places him sixth in the all-time British Empire rankings in the Three Miles behind Green, Chataway, Pirie, Frank Sando and Sydney Wooderson. He certainly looks good for third place in the Empire Games at Vancouver in this event.

GREAT SPRINTING

There was some great sprinting at the Championships—as far as the English sprinters were concerned the best in years. G. S. Ellis won the 100 Yards in 9.9 seconds from Karl Olowu of Nigeria, with Kenneth Box third also in 9.9 seconds.

The 220 Yards final was even faster with Brian Shenton, the reigning European Champion, giving notice that he was set on keeping his title at Berne with a magnificent 21.5 seconds—his fastest time ever for the 220 Yards.

G. S. Ellis clocked the same time in second place and Clay Gibbs of Trinidad was third in an excellent 21.8 seconds. In the sprints the strong Kenyan, Ugandan and Nigerian challenge was fought off except for Olowu's second place in the 100 Yards.

Derek Johnson drew the outside line in the 440 Yards final and, as every runner knows, this is a most difficult line to run in. Peter Fryer, in Lane 1, had a clear view of the whole field and pipped Johnson nicely in the home straight in 48.4 seconds.

F. P. Higgins surprised with third place in 48.7 seconds—his fastest ever—and was awarded a place on the team for Vancouver, filling the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Angus Scott.

Brian Hewson, the defending Half Mile Champion, was badly boxed in for a good part of the race but still managed to win in a good 1 minute 52.2 seconds from a virtually unknown runner from Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. D. Henderson, who clocked the same time.

This race was notable for the collapse of the acknowledged British 880 Yards star, A. complete unknown from Farmham Athletic Club, R. Stonehouse, took fourth place in a good 1min. 54.2 sec. behind Bill Aylett (third in 1:53.4).

Johnson and Bannister, of course, were not running. Neither was Angus Scott. But whatever happened to Ron Day, Albert Webster, R. T. Taylor and Brian Grogan?

CURIOUS, BUT TRUE

It is a curious thing that though most of the world's sporting press keeps insisting that Roger Bannister has yet to prove himself as a competitive runner and not only a record-breaker "Jolly Roger" keeps winning the AAA Mile.

This time he had five sub-4:10 Miles against him and yet he won in a comfortable 4 minutes 7.6 seconds, slower than his 4:06.2 of last year against a comparatively mediocre field. None of his opponents beat 4:10 in the final, though Victor Milligan, fourth in the final, won his heat in 4:09.0.

The High Hurdles was notable for the good form of Eire's European Championships hope, Eamonn Kinsella of Donore Harriers, who finished third in 14.8 seconds behind Jack Parker and Peter Hildreth (both timed in 14.7 seconds).

The 440 Yards Hurdles produced a great surprise and when it was all over the argument was still going on as to whether Welshman R. D. Shaw hadn't finished first. The championship was awarded to Harry Kane, but both men clocked 53.4 seconds.

Shaw's performance ranks him 7th on the all-time Empire 440 Yards Hurdles best performance list and ranks him also as the second greatest athlete Wales has ever produced (behind John Disley, Silver Medal-winner in the Olympic chase at the Helsinki Olympic Games).

SHOULD KNOW BETTER

The 3,000 Metres Steeplechase produced a great victory for Kenneth Johnson over Laszlo Jeszensky of Hungary in the good time of 9 minutes 0.8 seconds. It is true that Jeszensky only lost by inches after having taken a bad stumble and a swim at one of the water jumps, but the Hungarian (who has done 8:50.0 for the distance and ranks as one of the world's best ever steeplechasers) ought to have known better than to do that. E. Shirley, third in 9:04.0 and E. L. Hardy, fifth in 9:10.2, have moved into world rankings.

The High Jump saw magnificent victory for Brendan O'Reilly, who outclassed five Africans from Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria, three of whom have done 6 feet 6 inches or higher on their native soil.

O'Reilly's winning jump was 6 feet 5 inches. He is now the Irish record-holder as he cleared 6 feet 5 1/2 inches in the All-Ireland Championships on July 3, thus breaking a record that had stood for nearly 41 years to the name of Timothy J. Carroll.

Ireland, by the way, is the only country in the world that can boast three national athletic records that have stood for over 40 years. They are still in the books, the only notable one being Peter O'Connor's long jump of 24 feet 11 1/2 inches in 1901.

The Hop, Step & Jump saw Ken Whitmarsh, the new British record-holder, withstand the challenge of another 50-footer, Paul Esiri of Nigeria, who was surprisingly beaten into third place by a very much improved countryman, P. Engo, who cleared 48 feet 8 inches.

In the Shot Put there was little notable other than Mark Parry's 48 feet 10 inches for third place—his best in quite a long time—and the debut of two new England weight-pushers, R. E. Williams and T. J. Gower, who cleared 48 feet 4 inches.

The Long Jump, Pole Vault, Discus and Hammer Throw produced nothing noteworthy for any Empire talent though Hungarians did well in all four events. The javelin throw saw a surprise victory for 30-year-old Britisher, John Williams, who won with a throw of 117 feet 6 inches, beating the previous record of 116 feet 6 inches set by the American, John G. Dillinger, in 1934. Williams was a member of the British team at the 1948 Olympics and was a member of the British team at the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki.

IN TRAINING FOR THE GAMES



Up and over the bar goes Britain's High Jump Champion, Sheila Lerwill, practising at Tooting Bec for the forthcoming British Empire Games at Vancouver. Sheila, a member of the Spartan Ladies' Athletic Club, is the former world record holder in the women's High Jump. She has cleared over 5 feet 7 inches.—Reuterphoto.

AAA Championships Summaries

Here are the AAA Championships summaries (finals only):

FRIDAY, JULY 9

812 Miles: 1. P. B. Driver (South London) 22 min. 34.4 sec.; 2. F. D. Bannister (Aylett) 23 min. 34.4 sec.; 3. R. L. Norris (Thames Valley) 23 min. 40.0 sec.; 4. R. Stonehouse (Farmham Athletic) 23 min. 54.2 sec.; 5. A. Aylett (South London) 24 min. 34.4 sec.; 6. A. J. Weeks-Pearson (Blackheath) 24 min. 17.2 sec.; 7. B. Hildreth (Polytechnic) 24 min. 24.0 sec.; 8. M. C. Jenkins (Watson AC) 24 min. 24.0 sec.; 9. V. C. Matthews (London AC) 24 min. 24.0 sec.; 10. D. O'Sullivan (Aldershot) 24 min. 24.0 sec.; 11. V. C. Matthews (London AC) 24 min. 24.0 sec.; 12. D. O'Sullivan (Aldershot) 24 min. 24.0 sec.

Long Jump: 1. O. Foldes (Hungary) 24 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 2. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 23 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 3. R. A. S. Olowu (Nigeria) 23 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 4. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 23 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 5. B. Williams (Nigeria) 22 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 6. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 22 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 7. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 8. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 9. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 10. T. Pukis (Kettering) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 11. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 12. G. G. (Cambridge) 21 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Hammer Throw: 1. J. Chormak (Hungary) 104 ft. 10 in.; 2. J. M. Connors (London AC) 104 ft. 10 in.; 3. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 104 ft. 10 in.; 4. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 104 ft. 10 in.; 5. B. Williams (Nigeria) 104 ft. 10 in.; 6. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 104 ft. 10 in.; 7. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 104 ft. 10 in.; 8. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 104 ft. 10 in.; 9. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 104 ft. 10 in.; 10. T. Pukis (Kettering) 104 ft. 10 in.; 11. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 104 ft. 10 in.; 12. G. G. (Cambridge) 104 ft. 10 in.

Shot Put: 1. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 51 ft. 9 in.; 2. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 49 ft. 10 in.; 3. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 49 ft. 10 in.; 4. T. Pukis (Kettering) 49 ft. 10 in.; 5. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 49 ft. 10 in.; 6. G. G. (Cambridge) 49 ft. 10 in.; 7. J. Chormak (Hungary) 49 ft. 10 in.; 8. J. M. Connors (London AC) 49 ft. 10 in.; 9. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 49 ft. 10 in.; 10. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 49 ft. 10 in.; 11. B. Williams (Nigeria) 49 ft. 10 in.; 12. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 49 ft. 10 in.

Discus Throw: 1. F. Kilcs (Hungary) 109 ft. 9 in.; 2. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 3. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 109 ft. 9 in.; 4. T. Pukis (Kettering) 109 ft. 9 in.; 5. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 109 ft. 9 in.; 6. G. G. (Cambridge) 109 ft. 9 in.; 7. J. Chormak (Hungary) 109 ft. 9 in.; 8. J. M. Connors (London AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 9. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 109 ft. 9 in.; 10. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 11. B. Williams (Nigeria) 109 ft. 9 in.; 12. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 109 ft. 9 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. M. Moore (Edinburgh) 147 ft. 9 in.; 2. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 3. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 4. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 147 ft. 9 in.; 5. T. Pukis (Kettering) 147 ft. 9 in.; 6. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 147 ft. 9 in.; 7. G. G. (Cambridge) 147 ft. 9 in.; 8. J. Chormak (Hungary) 147 ft. 9 in.; 9. J. M. Connors (London AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 10. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 147 ft. 9 in.; 11. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 12. B. Williams (Nigeria) 147 ft. 9 in.

Three Miles: 1. F. Green (Brighton) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 2. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 3. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 4. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 5. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 6. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 7. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 8. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 9. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 10. C. Chataway (Aldershot) 13 min. 32.2 sec.

100 Yards: 1. G. S. Ellis (London AC) 9.9 sec.; 2. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 3. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 4. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 5. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 6. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 7. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 8. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 9. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.; 10. K. J. Box (Liverpool) 9.9 sec.

History Made In Canadian Open Golf Tourney

Vancouver, July 18. For the first time in 40 years a Canadian yesterday won his country's Open golf championship.

Pat Fletcher, of Saskatoon, had a winning score of 180 for the 72 holes championship after a final round of 71.

Gordon Brydon of Toronto, who held a two stroke lead going into the last round, finished joint second with Bill Welch of Washington, each with 284.

American professionals have dominated the Canadian Open for many years, and the last Canadian winner was Kral Kiefer in 1914.—Reuter.

Fazal Mahmood Is Fit For Test

London, July 17. Fazal Mahmood, the Pakistan vice-captain and leading bowler, will be fit for the third Test against England, which starts at Manchester next Thursday.

He has recovered from the pulled thigh muscles in his left leg.

Fazal has not played since the second Test. He rested himself again today when the touring team met Surrey at the Oval here.—Reuter.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1. K. E. Johnson (Leicester College of Art and Technology) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 2. L. Jeszensky (Hungary) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 3. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 4. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 5. B. Williams (Nigeria) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 6. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 7. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 8. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 9. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 10. T. Pukis (Kettering) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 11. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 9 min. 0.8 sec.; 12. G. G. (Cambridge) 9 min. 0.8 sec.

High Jump: 1. B. M. P. O'Reilly (Watson AC) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in. (equal); 2. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 3. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 4. B. Williams (Nigeria) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 5. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 6. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 7. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 8. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 9. T. Pukis (Kettering) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 10. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 11. G. G. (Cambridge) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 12. J. Chormak (Hungary) 6 ft. 5 1/2 in.

Pole Vault: 1. T. Homoney (Hungary) 14 ft. 9 in. (Champion); 2. J. M. Connors (London AC) 14 ft. 9 in.; 3. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 14 ft. 9 in.; 4. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 14 ft. 9 in.; 5. B. Williams (Nigeria) 14 ft. 9 in.; 6. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 14 ft. 9 in.; 7. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 14 ft. 9 in.; 8. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 14 ft. 9 in.; 9. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 14 ft. 9 in.; 10. T. Pukis (Kettering) 14 ft. 9 in.; 11. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 14 ft. 9 in.; 12. G. G. (Cambridge) 14 ft. 9 in.

Discus Throw: 1. F. Kilcs (Hungary) 109 ft. 9 in.; 2. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 3. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 109 ft. 9 in.; 4. T. Pukis (Kettering) 109 ft. 9 in.; 5. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 109 ft. 9 in.; 6. G. G. (Cambridge) 109 ft. 9 in.; 7. J. Chormak (Hungary) 109 ft. 9 in.; 8. J. M. Connors (London AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 9. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 109 ft. 9 in.; 10. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 109 ft. 9 in.; 11. B. Williams (Nigeria) 109 ft. 9 in.; 12. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 109 ft. 9 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. M. Moore (Edinburgh) 147 ft. 9 in.; 2. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 3. M. Pharoah (Watson AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 4. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 147 ft. 9 in.; 5. T. Pukis (Kettering) 147 ft. 9 in.; 6. T. J. Gower (Nigeria) 147 ft. 9 in.; 7. G. G. (Cambridge) 147 ft. 9 in.; 8. J. Chormak (Hungary) 147 ft. 9 in.; 9. J. M. Connors (London AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 10. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 147 ft. 9 in.; 11. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Watson AC) 147 ft. 9 in.; 12. B. Williams (Nigeria) 147 ft. 9 in.

These Must Go. What is certain is that those world record-breakers, Freddie Green and Chris Chataway, have come "round" for the 5,000 Metres and that the selectors were delighted with the form of young Peter Driver as a 10,000 Metres candidate.

That left only one place—and they had to weigh the fact that Pirie had broken down in the AAA Championships and is unable to train.

Pirie has a bruised and swollen foot, so his exclusion from the team could hardly be a shock, but if it is any consolation to him, Zatopek also is out of action. He is ill and withdrawn from an international race at Stockholm.

What an anti-climax after all this time! Zatopek talk it neither; he was at Berne! The Duke of Edinburgh was at the international meeting at White City, London, and presented Dr. Roger Bannister with the "International" plaque recording his world record mile of 3 min. 53.4 sec.

22,000 Soviet Athletes In Physical Culture Day Demonstration In Moscow

Moscow, July 18. A Soviet sports leader today told 90,000 citizens thronging Moscow's Dynamo Stadium for Soviet Physical Culture Day, "Our task is to struggle for new world championships and records."

More than 22,000 of Russia's finest athletes gathered in the huge stadium.

They paraded with flags and Olympic banners flying for more than four hours past smiling Premier George Malenkov, Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev, and other top Soviet and foreign dignitaries.

Chairman Romanov of the USSR Council of Ministers' Sports Committee pointed out: "Our gymnasts and chess-players, wrestlers, weight-lifters, skaters, skiers, hockey-players, basketball players, volleyball players, oarsmen and other athletes have won the titles of World Champions and Champions of Europe."

Romanov was right, as Western sports records show only too clearly. But he told the massed thousands, "we should not be content with the successes achieved."

The demonstration opened with a parade of leading athletes carrying the Soviet flag and portraits of Lenin and Stalin.

KAZAKHIS AND KIRGHIZ Sportsmen from all over the Soviet Union took part in athletes from collective farms, workers and communists, sun-tanned Kazakh boys and girls and Kirghiz sportsmen in sky-blue costumes.

Athletic events, including track and field, wrestling and weight-lifting contests, were worked into the festivities among the calisthenics and the march-past.

The diplomatic corps turned out in force for the big celebration. Requests were white-haired Wilhelm Pieck, East German President, and Premier Walter Ulbricht.

Today's Moscow newspapers played up the day and Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, said, "This year over 20,000 million roubles (\$7,200,000,000) have been allocated for public health and physical training."—United Press.

Dai Rees Wins Belgian Open

Antwerp, July 18. Dai Rees, the British Ryder Cup International, won the Belgian Open Golf Championship here today with a 72 holes aggregate of 287.

Rees shared second place with Von Nida and Tom Halliburton on the 217 mark after three rounds. They were one stroke behind the French amateur international, Henri de Lamaze, who had a fine third round of 69.

On his final round, Rees made a tentative start with a five at the first hole. Several of his putts at the early holes clung to the lip of the cup while his approach shots were a little short.

But his excellent driving paid him dividends and he reached the turn in 30. Third at the 11th, 12th and 13th helped him home in 34 to win the first prize of £238.

Von Nida made a fine attempt to catch him but could not overcome a poor start to his last round, which he began with four, four, five and five to go two over par after only four holes.—Reuter.

End Of A Dream For Gordon Pirie

By GEOFFREY SIMPSON

It is the end of a dream for Gordon Pirie. . . Any hope he had of dethroning the stay-for-ever Czech, Emil Zatopek, as the world's champion distance runner, died with his "I can't run" statement.

He said his foot injury made it doubtful whether he could be fit in time for the European Championships next month in Berne (Switzerland), where he hoped to clash with Zatopek, and that it would be wrong if any athlete were omitted from the British team to make room for him.

Fair enough. But this voluntary withdrawal may not have anticipated the selectors. The team has been chosen—and my information is that Pirie was not included.

Mr. Jack Crump, British team manager, declined to comment but promised to make a statement when the team is released.

What is certain is that those world record-breakers, Freddie Green and Chris Chataway, have come "round" for the 5,000 Metres and that the selectors were delighted with the form of young Peter Driver as a 10,000 Metres candidate.

That left only one place—and they had to weigh the fact that Pirie had broken down in the AAA Championships and is unable to train.

Pirie has a bruised and swollen foot, so his exclusion from the team could hardly be a shock, but if it is any consolation to him, Zatopek also is out of action. He is ill and withdrawn from an international race at Stockholm.

What an anti-climax after all this time! Zatopek talk it neither; he was at Berne! The Duke of Edinburgh was at the international meeting at White City, London, and presented Dr. Roger Bannister with the "International" plaque recording his world record mile of 3 min. 53.4 sec.

Afterwards, Bannister ran the last "leg" for Britain against Germany in the world 4 x 1,500 Metres-Relay series attempt. On the final "leg" for Germany was Werner Luge, who holds the world record for the distance.

John Landy watched Bannister win the AAA Mile Championship.

"Mr Landy is out," was the repeated answer from his hotel. But Mr. Gordon Landy, his father, who was there, declared he had come on ahead, was a discreet visitor to the AAA Championships and had studied Bannister's mile victory.

His son will be meeting Bannister at Vancouver in the first clash of two 4-minute Miles.

THE EXCEPTION Don Cockell has sailed to America for a third clash with Harry Matthews in Seattle with the good wishes of practically everyone except Mr. Harry Levene, manager of Canada's coloured heavyweight, Earl Wallace, and, of course, Walls himself.

"Isn't there some way of getting Cockell off that boat?" demanded manager Levene. "Instead of a \$2,000 even side-stake, I'll bet 2 to 1 Cockell can't beat Walls and I'll lay him odds he wouldn't last six rounds."

Cockell was merely amused at these efforts to tempt him into an Empire title match. He added fuel to the fire by saying he was almost certain to remain in the States for a second contest—with Rex Layne—and might be a very long time away.

As Walls has twice knocked out Layne, you can imagine Mr. Levene's feelings. I must say that such bouts are not getting Cockell anywhere, except financially.

SWEDEN LEADS BELGIUM 2-1 Baastad, Sweden, July 18. Sweden won the doubles match to take a 2-1 lead over Belgium in the Davis Cup European zone semi-final here today.

Sven Davidson and Torsten Johansson defeated Philippe Washer and Jackie Brichant 6-3, 6-8, 3-6, 9-7 and 6-3.

The remaining two singles will be played tomorrow.—Reuter.

Indian Cricket Team To Tour Pakistan Calcutta, July 18. India will send an official cricket team to tour Pakistan during the coming winter, it was announced here today.

The tour committee of the Indian Cricket Control Board has accepted the invitation made by the Pakistan Board of Control.—Reuter.

Bartzen Upsets Tony Trabert

River Forest, Illinois, July 18. Bernard Bartzen, slender southpaw from Texas, scored one of the biggest upsets of the tennis year today when he whipped top-ranked Tony Trabert for the National Clay Courts Championship, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Earlier, Miss Maureen Connolly, the world's top woman player, took the clay courts Women's Singles crown by beating Miss Doris Hart, 6-3, 6-1.

Bartzen won his first major triumph in a tennis career that has included minor Davis Cup play and a ranking of seventh in

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	25th June	25th July
"CARTRAGE"	21st July	23rd August
"CORFU"	18th August	20th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	31st July	31st August
"CARTRAGE"	26th August	26th September
"CORFU"	24th September	24th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From
"SOMALI"	15th August	U.K.
Homewards	Loading	For
"COROMANDEL"	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

"BOUDAN" 8th August — do —

With liberty to call at Bataavia before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	Leaves	From
"SANTHA"	15th July	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WABORA"	Leaves	From
"WABORA"	22nd July	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OZARDA"	Leaves	From
"OZARDA"	20th July	for Japan, for Colombo, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait direct, Other P. O. Ports via Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	Leaves	From
"NELLORE"	4th Aug.	for Japan, for Sandakan, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
"NANKIN"	Leaves	From
"NANKIN"	19th Aug.	for Japan, for Sandakan, Lee, Rabaul, Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOONS)
Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturdays 30 cents.

Subscription: \$5.00 per month.
Postage: China and Mexico \$2.00
per month, U.K. British Possessions
and other countries \$1.00 per month.
News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2211 (5 lines).
Kowloon Office:
Telephone: 2222

**Classified
Advertisements**
20 WORDS \$4.00
FOR 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$1.50 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

FAHRELL, Brian Bernard, 18 years,
beloved son of Mr and Mrs
R. & E. Fahrell, as result of an
accident, on July 18, 1954. A
 Requiem Mass will be solemn-
ized at the Dominican House of
Studies at 9 a.m. tomorrow. The
funeral will pass the Monument
at 10 a.m.

WANTED KNOWN

DR. SCHOLLS, Foot Comfort Service,
Telephone House (Mezzanine Floor),
Hongkong. Personal attention by
London-trained chiropodist. Tele-
phone 27101. Air-conditioned.

MUSICAL

FOR high fidelity reproduction at
low cost. Musicians suggest the
Decca-His Master's Voice gram-
mophone an extremely attractive
and efficient instrument with in-
comparable amplification. A port-
able, completely self-contained unit
recommended by the experts. For
a demonstration call in at our
showrooms, 15, Queen's Rd. Hong-
kong or 20, Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

LATEST Westminster & Vox titles
now available. Also few sets re-
maining of Coronation Service on
original HMV discs at 1/6 each, 4/6.
Dea Voxes Road, Room 1, 2nd floor.
Tel. 26166.

STAMPS

SOMETHING NEW AND EXCLUSIVE
collectors' packets of assorted
stamps. From 20 cents per packet
upwards. An entirely new series
South China Morning Post Ltd.
Wyndham Street.

INDONESIA'S RUBBER INDUSTRY FACES TOTAL PARALYSIS

Djakarta, July 18.

Indonesia's embryonic rubber manufacturing industry is today in a constant state of deterioration, it was reliably learned.
The industry faced total paralysis in coming months unless drastic steps were taken, it was reported.

Sixty rubber factories are threatened. The top seven are bicycle tire factories, 20 sandal factories, four rubber plantations, five toy factories and five house factories.

Vanishing foreign exchange and the failure of the Government to set aside one million US dollar yearly to maintain the operation of those plants are responsible for the industry's condition, it was claimed.

Under the present circumstances no new rubber processing plants are expected to open this year and no expansion of present rubber industrial facilities will be undertaken. Maintenance of this industry in Indonesia requires constant import of key materials from abroad. Such items are pig-

ments, vulcanisation tools and values cannot be produced locally.

To make matter worse, according to Indonesian sources, rubber supplies from inside the country have recently become unobtainable. This has resulted from internal disturbances.

Indonesia's rubber industry is quite capable of meeting domestic needs but if the industry is forced to close down it will ultimately mean the expenditure of foreign exchange for imports, it was reported.

There were hopes last year that the home rubber industry could expand to the point of requiring 20,000 tons of rubber yearly. Should it face a collapse in the coming months about 10,000 workers will lose their jobs.—United Press.

Priceless Miniature Stolen

San Francisco, July 18.

The director of the DeYoung Memorial Museum last night said the stolen miniature painting, believed to be by the Flemish master Peter Paul Rubens, was "priceless."

Dr. Walter Heil, the museum's director, said he would have to make a trip to Europe to determine the true value of the painting and whether it actually was a work of the great Rubens. But, Dr. Heil said, it would be "ridiculous" for a thief to try to realize a high price for the painting. Dr. Heil said he plans to distribute photographs of the painting to art dealers "everywhere" so they will recognize the stolen masterpiece when it shows up.

If the thief will surrender the painting, no questions will be asked, Dr. Heil said.—United Press.

GAZA INCIDENTS

Tel-Aviv, July 18.

Israeli patrols near Gaza were fired on four times in the last 24 hours from Egyptian positions on the border, an Israeli army spokesman said here today. The patrols answered the rifle and automatic fire. There were no casualties on the Israeli side.—France-Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26631

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBODGE" sailing Aug. 6th
"LAOS" sailing Sept. 4th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

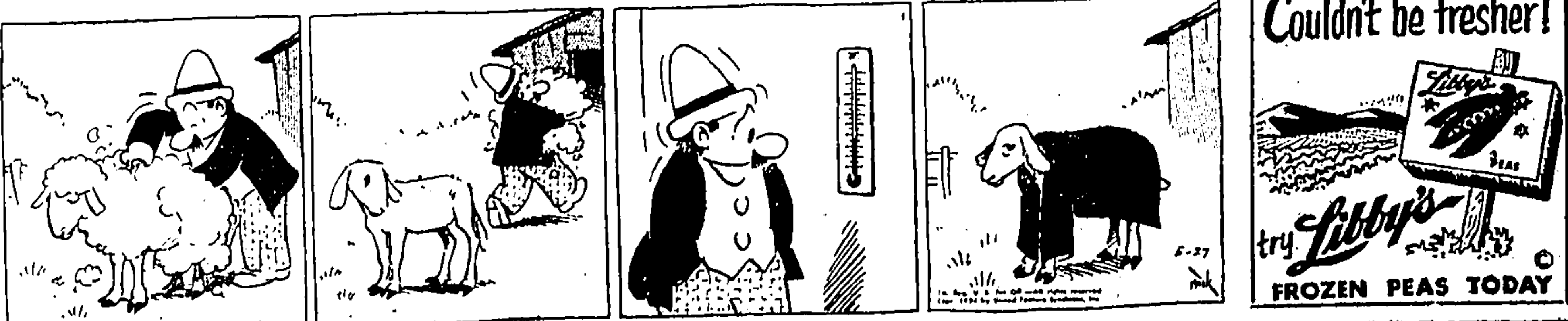
"MONKAY" sailing July 21st
"MEKONG" sailing Aug. 4th

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

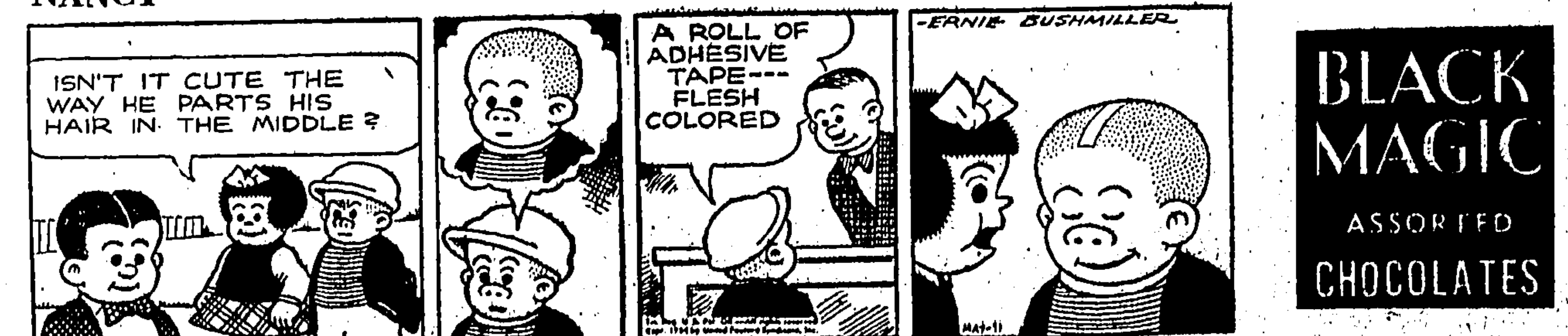


FERD'NAND



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



New Zealand Beating The Rabbit Menace

Wellington, N.Z., July 18.

The battle of the rabbit is being won in New Zealand, and before long the country should be approaching the beginning of a new era in agriculture, marked by the day when the last of the enemies of pastoral plenty is exterminated.

But the rabbit is only one of about 48 introduced pests now being fought. The others include the opossum and the deer.

During the past 116 years, the rabbit has been busy in this country, especially in Otago, where their presence has meant ruin for many farmers. Now, only certain pockets of the pest in the rugged country of Otago are causing anxiety.

Rabbit boards in 176 areas have done good work over more than 25,500,000 acres. Starting in 1948, they discouraged fastening the rabbit as a means of livelihood by introducing a levy on skins. The result has been that from 13,471,288 skins exported in 1948, exports have fallen to 2,062,940 in the past year.

POSITION STABLE

With the opossum and the deer, the position is relatively stable. It is recognized that nothing short of extermination of these pests will preserve New Zealand forests in anything like their natural state.

No figures are available for the number of opossums killed, but many thousands of skins are brought in for the bounty which is paid for them.

In addition, thousands are killed by casual shooting parties, and by farmers.

Heavy punishment has also been meted out to the deer by private hunters and by stalking parties organized on a permanent basis by the Government. More than 1,000,000 deer have been shot in the past ten years, but still, it is reported, the number of deer seems to be as large as ever.

NO PASSPORTS

Forty-four of 48 main pests were introduced deliberately, half of them from Britain, and

the remaining four — three species of rat and the mouse — got in without passports.

Britain also contributed the stoat, the weasel, the hedgehog, and what is now the wild pig towards the destruction of New Zealand's national economy.

America sent several species of deer, and Australia the opossum, the wallaby, and the magpie.

Main contributor to erosion, however, has been the rabbit, and the damage it has done will seem long after the original cause has been removed. The deer eat the lower leaves of trees and the young trees, while the opossums clean up the higher leaves — so even stronger measures will have to be taken to deal with these two animals which are now fast becoming New Zealand farmers' enemy No. 1.—China Mail Special.

LARGE SUM FOR U.S. TRAVELLERS

New York, July 18.

The National Association of Manufacturers today called for a co-ordinated effort to raise by \$1,000,000,000 the potential spending of American vacationers abroad.

The NAM said that although American expenditures for foreign travel reached a record level last year of \$1,000,000,000, this figure in relation to the national income was considerably less than the pre-World War II ratio.

The NAM, in a resolution adopted by its board of directors, said the ratio indicates a foreign travel potential of \$2,000,000,000.

"To realize this potential, there must be co-ordination of effort on the part of shipping and airlines, those who provide accommodations abroad and all governments, including the U.S., in eliminating burdensome frontier formalities, particularly during the off season months," the NAM said.—United Press.

S.E.A. Defence Pact

London, July 18.

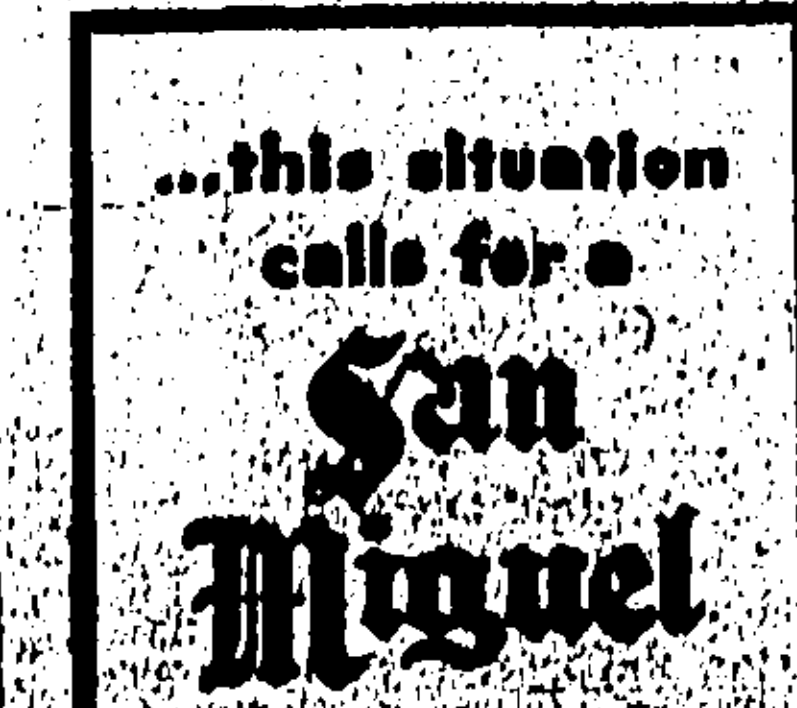
The Anglo-American study group working in Washington on plans for a future South-east Asia collective defence pact has completed its work and is reporting to the two governments, according to official quarters here.

The study group was set up following the visit of Sir Winston Churchill to President Eisenhower in Washington at the end of June. Its task is to draw up alternative plans for a security pact for South-east Asia, depending on the success or failure of the Geneva talks. Senior delegates at the conference were the US Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, who has now returned to Geneva, and the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Roger Makin, assisted by Mr. Robert Scott, of the British Embassy in Washington.—Reuter.

UN Association Concerned

Harrogate, July 18.
The British Association for the United Nations today adopted a resolution expressing "grave concern" over the fact that last month in the United Nations Security Council meeting on charges of aggression in Guatemala the British delegate had voted to refer the matter to the Organization of American States.

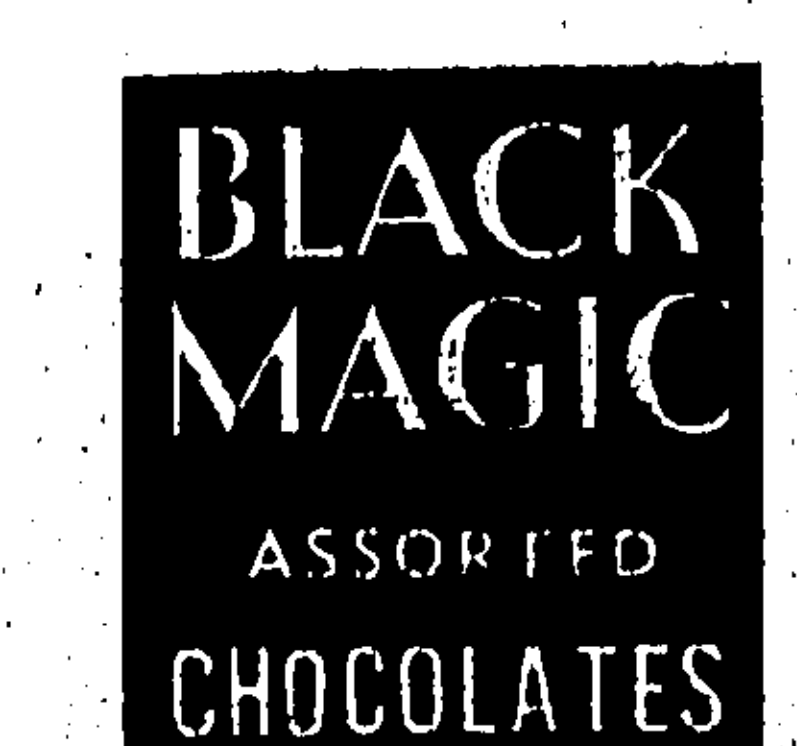
The resolution was passed at a conference of the Association here, and said that the matter had been clearly and for action by the Security Council.—France-Press.



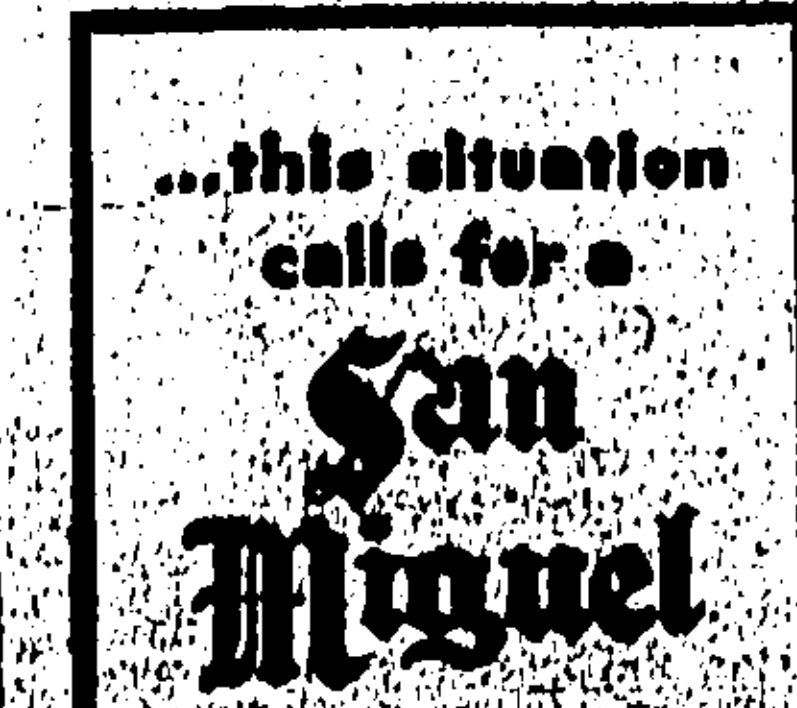
...this situation calls for a
San Miguel



Couldn't be fresher!
try **Libby's**
FROZEN PEAS TODAY



BLACK MAGIC
ASSORTED
CHOCOLATES



...this situation calls for a
San Miguel

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"YOUNG SHIN"
In Port Loading
Sails July 21 for Pusan.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives July 22 from Singapore.
Sails July 22 for Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Nagoya & Osaka.

"LENEVERETT"
Arrives July 28 from Manila.
Sails July 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives July 24 from Japan.
Sails July 25 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

"THAI"
Arrives Aug. 2 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 2 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)
With Limited Liability
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.
Queen's Building, Telephone 31204.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD.
MARINE, STATIONARY & AUXILIARY
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 26789

CHINA MAIL

LARGEST
WRITING
MILEAGE
GUARANTEED
SHRAFFER'S
NEW
"500"
RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1954.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Changed Address

JUST as a battleship in narrow, dangerous seas is protected by screens of cruisers and destroyers from the risk of surprise attack, so the street-book-maker arms himself against sudden disaster in Soho.

He, when his clients slide up to him to break their six-penny bets in public works, secure in the knowledge that the scouts and lookout men he has posted on street corners will give him ample warning should the police approach.

One bookmaker was faced the other day with a problem additional to that of keeping out of sight of the police.

LENNIE'S JOB

HE had changed his pitch and his problem was how to acquire his customers of his change of address.

He could not, as other business men do, send out a circular letter, for he did not know where his customers lived. He could hardly put up on his old pitch a notice announcing: "Owing to Greatly Expanded Business, Moved to Larger Premises at..."

There was only one thing for it. The bookmaker hired a man named Lennie to stand at the old pitch and direct clients to the new.

Lennie is a handsome, strapping man and the soul of discretion.

I WASN'T BETTING

SO he did not, when two strangers came up to him the other day, direct them at once to the bookmaker's new headquarters. He engaged them in small talk first. It was as well that he did. They were policemen in plain clothes, who had been watching him.

"We're arresting you," they said. "Street betting."

"But I wasn't betting," Lennie protested.

"Come along."

At Great Marlborough Street next morning, Lennie pleaded not guilty to the charge of lottering for the purpose of street betting, and a police-sergeant told Mr. Geoffrey Hapgood, the magistrate, of what he had seen. "This man, sir, was not actually accepting bets. He was just directing people to the bookmaker's new pitch," he said.

HOLLOW LAUGHTER

"BUT why did you not arrest the bookmaker?" the magistrate asked.

The sergeant made a grimace that seemed to be the visual equivalent to hollow laughter. "Couldn't get near him, sir," he said. "Too well screened by runners. Just goes into a house when he gets the signal."

"Any questions?" the magistrate asked Lennie.

"Yes," said Lennie. "I thought you had to receive slips to be a bookmaker."

"You're not charged with being a bookmaker," the magistrate pointed out. "Would you like to come into the witness-box."

"Sure," said Lennie. He strode round, took the oath, and declared he was a clerk by occupation.

BACKED A LOSER

"ALL I done," he said, "is tell people where the bookie was. That doesn't make me a bookie, does it? If I tell people where the baker's shop is, it doesn't mean I'm a baker."

He smiled, contemplating the beauty of the logic.

"If you were paid to stand outside the baker's shop to direct people in, you would be part of the bakery establishment," said the magistrate.

"This case is proved. Anything known?"

Those were several convictions against Lennie for helping bookmakers.

"Pay £20," said the magistrate.

The jailer showed Lennie out, and he went with a resigned sigh and the air of a sportsman. The animal called Lennie had backed for a win had not even gained a place.

ALLEGED ATTACK WITH A CHOPPER

Man Accused Of Wounding With Intent To Murder

Accused of having wounded a former fellow-employee with a 1-lb meat chopper with intent to murder him 23-year-old Chung Lam, alias Sa Chau, stood trial before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg and a Jury of five women and two men at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

An alternative charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm was also preferred against Chung.

Crown Counsel, Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, who prosecuted said that the complainant, Yip Tai-lam, and another man, Wong Wing, were employed at the Sun Sun Textile Company in Kowloon City Road and slept on the

factory premises together with other employees.

The accused used to be employed there also, but left last November because of a dispute with the management. The door of the dormitory was not customarily locked, but fastened with wire. It was safe to say that the accused was an ex-employee, was familiar with the layout of the premises.

Mr Blair-Kerr continued that on March 9 Yip went to bed at 11 p.m. He took the lower bunk while Wong slept in the upper bunk. Yip got up at 3.30 a.m. to go to the bathroom and returned to bed again leaving the lights on. At about 5.10 a.m. he awoke in pain because of a blow struck on the right side of his head. By the light he saw that the accused was standing over him, a meat chopper in his hand.

Before he could get up, the accused struck him another blow on the same side of his head. Yip managed to get up and with the help of Wong overcame the accused and sent for the Police.

NOT FRACTURED

Yip was semi-conscious from the blow, said Crown Counsel, but it was found in hospital that his skull was not fractured. However, he suffered three wounds of half an inch and a quarter of an inch deep.

Mr Blair-Kerr said the Jury would have no doubt, if they found the accused had used the chopper on Yip, that his intention was to cause grievous bodily harm. When considering the substantive charge, they should take into consideration the nature of the chopper, he said. It had a blade 8 1/2 inches long and had fairly sharp edge.

The only motive that the Crown could see was theft. After the commotion, when the parties were at the Police Station, Wong noticed that the accused was wearing his clothes and shoes. It might be that the accused stole these and when one of the men was about to wake up, he gave him a blow to silence him, said Mr Blair-Kerr.

The trial is continuing.

'HK Students Live Like St Paul'

Says Bishop Hall

The similarities between St Paul's life and those of the students of the Chinese YMCA College were noted by the Right Rev. R. O. Hall, Bishop of Hongkong, at the second annual speech day of the College, this morning.

Prizes were presented by Mr Daniel Chen, Director of the College Board, to the students, eight of whom obtained scholarships.

A report on the College's activities in the past year was given by the principal of the College, Dr K. C. Juan, who stressed that the qualitative progress was far more important than the quantitative expansion of the College.

The College, he said, was striving to produce citizens who would not only be serviceable to the local community, but also possess the capacity and ability to cope with the world YMCA movement and help to promote world peace and human happiness.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Bishop Hall said that though this was a Chinese college with all Chinese students, the ceremony was conducted in a foreign language—English. He expressed his grief that the students were living in exile under a foreign flag and were not able to set foot on their own country. In that respect, they were similar to St Paul, the earliest of the most frequent writers of the New Testament, who lived a life very much like the students. His books were written not in his own language, but in Greek, and the students here, who were all Chinese, were using a foreign language now.

The second thing the Saint and the students had in common was the question of the international and commercial cities, outside their homeland. It was in these cities where the Christian religion had grown to the strongest.

The Bishop asked the students to make use of the time, not to destroy but to learn, to understand the great art and culture which China has given to all mankind.

Our report of the proceedings was incomplete in that we did not mention that Mr D'Alton, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, raised strenuous objections to Mr Bernacchi's reference to "strange circumstances" and to any reference being made at all to the circumstances of Mr Fan's death since the only business before the court was the question of an adjournment necessitated by the death of this witness.

Man Injured In Car Crash

Mr R. B. Pascoe was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital after an accident at 1.18 a.m. today when his car crashed into the nullah wall at the Railroad bridge, Waterloo Road.

Mr Pascoe was at the wheel when the crash occurred. As the vehicle hit the nullah wall, the impact shattered the windshield. The driver suffered lacerations on his face and hands. Blood was splattered over the interior of the car, No. 2X589.

The front wheels were in the nullah but the back wheels remained on the road.

Those were several convictions against Lennie for helping bookmakers.

"Pay £20," said the magistrate.

The jailer showed Lennie out, and he went with a resigned sigh and the air of a sportsman. The animal called Lennie had backed for a win had not even gained a place.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Thanks for prescribing that ocean voyage for my health. Doo—it sure feels wonderful to recover from a month of seasickness!"

HE Visits Kowloon Hospital Wards

Sees New-Born Baby, Talks To Many Patients

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. R. B. Black, visited the Kowloon Tuberculosis Clinic, the Kowloon Hospital General Public Clinic and several Hospital wards this morning.

He saw a new-born baby, met victims of the recent Taipo fire, chatted to mothers in the maternity section and patients in the Physiotherapy Department.

He was accompanied throughout his tour by Dr the Hon. K. C. Yeo, Director of Medical and Health Services.

Arriving at the Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m., Mr Black was met by Dr C. Y. Lo, medical officer in charge of the clinic, and Dr K. K. Cheng, Acting Tuberculosis Specialist.

After inspecting the clinic and the adjoining X-Ray section, Mr Black went to the Out-patients' department of the Kowloon Hospital, where he was met by Dr K. H. Black, Acting Medical Superintendent, and Miss D. M. Norman, Sister-in-Charge.

Mr Black saw the eye clinic, and patients being treated in the casualty department. From there he went on to the General Public Clinic, which, apart from the normal working hours, operates from 6 p.m. to midnight on week days. Mr Black then proceeded to the departments where skin, ear, nose and throat diseases are treated.

DENTAL CLINIC

Then, he went to the dental clinic.

When Mr Black inquired about the number of patients treated, he was told that the clinic saw an average of 600 patients a day.

On the third lap of his visit, Mr Black drove up to the Hospital proper, and began his tour at the maternity ward. He looked at the tiny babies in their small cots, and visited the mothers, with a kind word for each.

Matron M. A. Grant, in charge of the hospital, and Mr E. W. Spence, Secretary of the Hospital, met Mr Black at the ward. Miss Grant showed Mr Black a baby that was born only several minutes before his arrival.

BLOOD BANK VISIT

Mr Black went on to the Physiotherapy Department, where he watched children in the Hydrotherapy tank, and spoke to the older patients.

He also visited the Blood Bank. He was told by the sister in charge that the bank's supply was small, and the Hospital received much of its blood from the Red Cross and relatives of the patients.

Senator's Warning To France On EDC Ratification

Washington, July 18.

Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright said today the West might have to give up plans for defence of Central Europe if France failed to approve the proposed six-nation European Army.

Senator Fulbright, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said it was "terrible to contemplate" that France might not ratify the European Defence Community (EDC) treaty setting up the six-nation army.

"I don't see an acceptable alternative," he said in an interview on a television "Meet the Press" programme.

"It seems we would have to give up the defence of Central Europe" if EDC is not accepted," he said.

Senator Fulbright anticipated that Germany might turn away from the West if she is not integrated soon with Western European nations.

If Germany "goes her own way," he said "she might line up with Russia" and this would create such a "great change in the balance of power we really would be in peril."

The Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles discussed with the Foreign Relations Committee last week the possibility that Congress—or the Senate—alone might be recalled to ratify a grant of sovereignty to Western Germany if France failed to approve the EDC treaty this summer.

QUESTIONABLE
Senator Fulbright said he thought President Eisenhower had power to recognise Sovereign states under the constitution. He said it was "questionable" whether the President needed Congressional authority.

But he added Mr Eisenhower could not do so without a "desire" "in anticipation of such recognition."

"It would be very easy" he said. "I would agree to it next week."

Senator Fulbright said if the Democrats were in control of Congress this autumn, it would be "very appropriate" for Mr Eisenhower to resign so the country would be governed by one party.

He proposed in 1946, when the Republicans won control of Congress, that President Truman quit and appoint a Republican Secretary of State so one party would be responsible for the Government. Mr Truman ignored the suggestion.

On foreign policy, Senator Fulbright said his only suggestion for the Asian crisis would be to send former Ambassador to

India Chester Bowles back to Asia.

Mr Bowles might be able to get Mr Nehru and Burma to take the lead "in their own defence," Senator Fulbright, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, did not know whether such a move would align India and Burma with the West's defence system. But he said, "We have to make the effort." United Press.

San Francisco, July 18.

A young truck driver was arrested today as a suspect in the theft of a "priceless" miniature painting which the director of De Young Museum said was the work of the Flemish master, Peter Paul Rubens.

Police Inspector Fred Keyworth said Lloyd Galloway, 29, admitted being in the Museum yesterday when the painting was ripped from a gallery wall but steadfastly denied all knowledge of the crime.

The painting was not recovered, Keyworth said. Galloway, who is on one year's probation on a robbery charge, married and the father of two, he was arrested at his home this afternoon. A search of the house failed to reveal the painting, Keyworth said.

The inspector refused to disclose the basis for Galloway's arrest.

Dr Walter Hall, director of the Museum, said the work, a miniature painting of Archduke Albert of Austria, was "priceless." He said he himself was convinced it was the work of Rubens but until it was definitely proven no precise value could be placed on it.

It was stolen at about noon during a change of guards and while the Museum swarmed with hundreds of visitors. Police were called in immediately and questioned the last guard to see the painting and the guard who discovered it missing.

The screws that had held the 37 1/2 by 2 1/2 inch copper-backed painting to the wall had been ripped loose from the plaster. Museum officials said it would have been easy for the thief to hide the painting under his coat. The gilt frame measured only eight inches square.

They were at a loss to explain, however, how the miniature could have been pulled from the wall without detection by visitors. United Press.

Washington, July 18.

The Foreign aid chief, Mr Harold Stassen, returned to Washington today after "satisfactory" talks with British and French officials on the East-West trade situation.

Mr Stassen, who said he might issue a more detailed statement tomorrow, commented only that the talks brought the Big Three Allies into closer accord on the trickiest subject of free world trade with the Communist bloc nations.

The British and French wanted to relax somewhat the present stringent controls on such trade. Mr Stassen spent two days in Paris and three days in London.

He was accompanied by the deputy Treasury Secretary, Mr Randolph Burgess, and Samuel Weighon, assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Remaining behind in Paris were Mr Stassen's two assistants, Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name], who had been in the State Department since the outbreak of the war.

From the Files 100 Years Ago

The following tribute was published to the Hongkong Volunteers in the China Mail, July 18, 1854.

Its author remains anonymous and we can only assume that owing to a dearth of local and overseas news at the time a decline in local piracies, and a pause in the Crimean war, the verses were written by a versatile sub-editor on finding that he had still half a column to fill shortly before going to Press.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

What is that gallant band we met,
With musket and with bayonet,
All marching through the rain
And wet?

The Volunteers.
Night after night, devoted men,
Leaving their pleasure or their pen.

The welkin make to ring again.
These Volunteers.
With "shoulder arms," "about,"
"Present" by way of compliment,
"At ease," left knee a little bent.

These Volunteers.
Methinks there gleams from every eye,
In speech erst known in Italy—
"Tis sweet pro patria mori."

O Volunteers,
Such glance as might most amply prove
Not curdly-born is country's love.

But planted in us from above—
O Volunteers,
And now, anon, they march and wheel,
And face, with undiminished zeal.

Their duty doing—this they feel.
The Volunteers.
Ye lazy loons, of spirit poor,
Who loil and criticize! I'm sure
No wonder 'tis ye can't endure.

The Volunteers.
Whose energetic motions dart
Ten thousand stings into your part.

To shame ye that ye take no part.
With Volunteers.
All nations setting hand to hand
From East to West, (save Yankee land)
Not one but joins this gallant band.

O Volunteers.
But you, ye drones, would all delight
To see your fellow townsmen fight.

For your behoof from morn till night,
As Volunteers,
Whist you lie snugly in your beds,
Others may labour in your steads.

Avant! Hide your diminished heads.
Non-Volunteers.
The ladies e'en at once decide
To eschew their walk, or drive, or ride,
And their lords, with pride.

As Volunteers,
For they (God bless their loving eyes)
For state, or others' miseries,
Ever themselves to sacrifice.

As Volunteers,
Horde of degenerates, beware!
None but the brave deserve the fair!

Then come, your proper burden bear.
As Volunteers.

The U.S. Brig Porpoise, Captain Rolando, arrived on the 6th July from the Pratas Shoal, her decks crowded with 500 shipwrecked Chinese, whom she was fortunate enough to rescue from death by starvation. Indeed their lives are said to have been preserved only by succulent roots found on the island, and which, though scarce, were yet sufficient in quantity to prolong existence till assistance came. Four men had however died—a wonderfully small proportion of their number.

The Porpoise, we are informed, was despatched to the Shoal by Commodore Ringgold, on the requisition of Consul Keenan; and the gratification of both these gentlemen must be great at the result of the expedition. As for Captain Rolando, his officers, and crew, too much praise can scarcely be bestowed upon them, for the manner in which they executed their mission, and the kindness shown by them to the poor creatures after they were got on board.

The junk previously despatched to the Shoal, was found truly "sailing property" from which profitable pursuit, however, was desisted when called upon, and then proved highly useful in transporting the Chinese from the Shoal to the brig.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.03, Children's Half Hour; 6.15, The Seal who saved the Circus; 6.30, Cartoon by Trevor Hill, with Music composed and arr. by Ray Martin (55sec); 6.40, Cantonese by Radio; 6.45, Lesson 47, Prepared by S. K. Lee, Assisted by Denis Bray and Lee Wei-lan (50sec); 6.50, Bert Gillett at the Organ (OP); 7.00, Dorey and his Orchestra (vocals); 7.10, Programme devoted to Literature and the Drama; Editor and Intro: 7.15, Music by Timothy Birch Books; Reviewed by Mary Vialko; 7.20, quick Despatcher by Pamela Duncan; 7.25, Book Reviews by Dr. John; 7.30, Published for the British Council; Drama, Review of the Garrison Library, Rev. Obituary of the Stage Club, and Teddy Kennington of the K. H. Raymond; 7.35, News for next season's productions; 7.40, Weather Report; 7.45, Time Signal and News Talk (London Relay); 8.10, News Talk (London Relay); 8.15, Special Announcement; 8.20, News with rhythm accompaniment; 8.30, Jack Jarvis's little Orchestra with Mary Bowdrie and Bill Bowdrie (55sec); 9.00, Time Signal; 9.05, The First Men in the Moon; 9.10, A Serial in Twelve parts by Lennox; 9.15, News from the East; 9.20, Wells (55sec); 9.25, "Record Review" presented by Virginia Hindson (55sec); 9.30, Time Signal from Wells with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards (55sec); 9.35, News; 9.40, International Cabaret; 10.00, Weather Report; 11.00, Time Signal; 11.05, Goodnight Music; Goodnight the Queen; 11.30, Close down.

Mail Notices

MONDAY, JULY 19
By Air
Japan, Korea, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 20
By Air
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 10 a.m.
Japan, Korea, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 1 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Korea, Okinawa, U.S.A. and Canada, 6 p.m.
North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 9 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America, 11 a.m.
China, People's Republic, Noon.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Yugoslavs Flee

Rome, July 18.
Four Yugoslav university students and a 29-year-old lecturer Dromonovic Damjanovic asked for political asylum to day after fleeing from Belgrade to the Italian town of Fusine, on the Yugoslav border.

Italian authorities said they would be sent to a camp for displaced persons near Rome. The five reported that they could not longer bear the "ideological restrictions of student life in a Communist state."

Chinese Family Escapes Fire

Manila, July 19.
A Chinese family of 12 narrowly escaped being burned to death early yesterday when a portion of the ground floor of their residence in the Binondo district caught fire.

They woke up to find the stairway blocked by fire and thick smoke and had to get out through a fire escape. The fire was put under control in 30 minutes. United Press.